CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,993—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.&O. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.&O. VICTORIA	6328	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.

8th March — 19th April
22nd " — 3rd May
5th April — 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	1,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THE S. S. "ASLOUN" ARRIVED
28TH FEBRUARY 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, if any, and take Delivery of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK SHED No. 1, where the vessel is now discharging.
Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified by him, and submitted prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Asloun."

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ON SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,996 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "JUBA" WILL SAIL for above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th March.
Reduce Rates of Freights, Cargo, and Passages apply to

ESSA THAVER,
No. 194, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD MEDICAL WORKS
BY LOUIS KUHNE
AM I WELL OR SICK ?
A Vade Mecum for Every one, As. 8
The New Science of Healing
Or the Doctrine of the
UNITY OF DISEASES
And their Cure. Rs. 7.
AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.
Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut., Hyderabad.
Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF
SADDLERY
AND
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR.
WHIPS:—

BRIDLES.
BITS.
HEAD COLLARS.
CRUPPERS.
MARTINGALES.
HOLSTER STRAPS.
KNEE CAPS.
CLIPPERS.
STIRRUP LEATHERS.
STIRRUP IRONS.
SADDLE CLOTHS.
SURCINGLES.
SPURS.
REINS.
CURB CHAINS.

DOG COLLARS. DOG CHAINS. DOG LEADS.
VETERINARY MEDICINES.
EVERY REQUISITE
FOR THE
STABLE.
SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.
TREACHER & CO, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been
REMOVED
from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.
THACKER & CO., LD.

CRICKET BATS and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS AND BATS. FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકશાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.
THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Componsation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
INDIAN JEWELLERY,
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPHIRES, CATS-EYES, &C.,
ON THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, AT 2 P.M.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CONNOISSEURS.
ON VIEW.
MONDAY 6TH, TUESDAY 7TH, WEDNESDAY 8TH MARCH.
CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.
SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!
IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.
Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.
We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.
THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH WILL BE HELD IN THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL, THIS EVENING, at 5-30.
THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY WILL PRESIDE.
The attendance of all Friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY from 7 till 9 for CHILDREN and SERVANTS at HALF PRICE.
Admission—One Rupee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HAJEE JAKERIA CUMMOO, HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF, AND ABADOOL SACOOR, HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF.
A DISTRIBUTION of 10 Per Cent. will be paid to Creditors on proof of their claims on or after the 15th instant.
SEDASHIV SHANKER WAGH,
Trustee, under the Deed of Composition.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.
J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES.
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
COOKING STOVES,
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent, on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAIJEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THREE FLOORS, TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

UPPER STOREYED HOUSE, TO LET, or FOR SALE, No. 83, Chanel Road, Colliwadi, Bandora. Apply to FRANCIS D'CUNHA, on the premises.

PHOSPHORIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark. In Real Nickel Silver cases Rs. 25 and in Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class experienced ENGINEER, who has worked in fixing Railway line, River or Sea Bridges, &c. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to "No. 501," care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEDDAR CHEESE.—Very fresh, per lb. As. 12. Whole Loaf per lb. 11 As. Original Cases per lb. As. 10½.—PEARSE & Co., Wholesale Importers of Oliman Stores, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources, to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Bacon on Cut As. 13 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES, Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

P. LUKMIDASS & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, have removed to Kalbadevi Road, No. 182, opposite Thomson and Co., Chemists; have also received new Stock by the last Mail.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Single Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

TENDERS are invited before 5th March for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, LIVE STOCK and FODDER to Her Majesty's Ships and Indian Troopships at Bombay.
Forms and particulars may be obtained on BOARD H. M. S. TENASSERIM, in Bombay Harbour.

NOTICE.
I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 28th instant till the 28th March next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE GARDEN.
A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
Price Re. 1-12 per V. P. P.
Apply to
W. GOLLAN, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 6th and 7th March, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of Mr. R. S. CAMPBELL proceeding to Europe.
The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on each of the above day.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations:—
1ST PRIZE—750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).
2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below:—
PRESIDENT:—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.
MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.
The President to have the casting vote.
The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.
Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.
The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.
3.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.
As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.
It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.
For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.
5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.
6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.
Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.
7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.
No designs or models reaching Calcutta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
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WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.
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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE.....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
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4 " " 5 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
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Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICE.
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THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gas Co." Steam Press.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Race Ordinaries.
Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Boys' School, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Serapis, from Portsmouth; Canton (s), London; and King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Taif sailed yesterday for Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri and Manica left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Taif yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Indra, Canton, and Juba entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Purulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 4th instant.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday morning, during the absence of Rahamatally, residing at Bhendi Bazaar, his shop was broken into, and Rs. 200 in cash stolen from the drawer of a cupboard.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 3,069; daily average, 109; total of new admissions, 1,214; number of children vaccinated, 103; new admissions—Parsees, 72; Hindus, 363; and other castes, 130.

A MISSING WOMAN.—A Mahomedan mendicant woman, named Sahebzadee, has reported to the police that her mother Munie, aged eight years, left her residence, at Bhistee Moholla, on Thursday, and has been missing since.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, Narrayen Dhurumsey, a Hindu, aged ninety years, while going along the Camatipoora Bazaar Road, was knocked down by two cows, that were tied together, and being led by their owner, Jangum Dhurmajee. The old man was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found he had a fracture of his right arm. He is now a patient in the hospital.

A BULLOCK BROKE LOOSE.—A new bullock, belonging to Babaji Anaji, living at Gilder Street, while being trained, broke loose, and ran away, taking fright at some Hindoo mill-hands shouting. It made its way into Ripon Road, where it gored a Hindu, named Shunta Appa, aged fifty years, causing a wound on his left arm about four inches long. The bullock also knocked down two other Hindus, who came in his way. One of them was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Wasudev Ganesh, late Kulkarni of the village of Shirli, taluka Pen, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct and habitual neglect of duty; also Kalu valad Mohansing, late Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Jalhana, taluka Sindkheda, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., this evening:—

March	Militaire	Gounod.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
Fantasia	Songs of Northern Europe	Kuhner.
Valse	Jole Envolee	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Le Thiere.
Menuet		Boccherini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE, C.I.E.—A half-length picture of the late Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., has been received and hung in the board room of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, beside the portrait of the late Mr. Cumroodom Tyabjee, the first chairman, to commemorate the deep interest evinced by Mr. Khote as a director of the company from its inception to his demise. The picture has been painted by M. Winter of Vienna (the artist who painted the portrait of the late Hon'ble Mr. John Marriott, Advocate-General, Bombay), and is an excellent likeness of the deceased gentleman.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest, touching the death of Bhagoo Rama, a Hindu boy, aged three years, son of a *mallee*, living at Dabulker Street, Malabar Hill. About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, deceased went out in company of his elder sister to play in the compound. The sister brought him back to the house two hours after, saying that a serpent bit him in the instep of his right foot. The father of the child sent for a doctor, but before any assistance could be received, the child became unconscious, was convulsed, and died within an hour after the occurrence. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—At the Hindu burning-ground an inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, touching the death of Moolji Dhurumsi, aged forty years. The deceased was a labourer, and on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, while throwing a full-pressed cotton bale into a godown he stepped backwards, and on an iron weight lying behind him, coming into contact with one of his feet, he fell down on his back, and the bale fell on him, causing a wound on the right heel. He grew worse and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where, on Wednesday morning, he was found suffering from tetanus. His nephew took him back to his house, where he died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—A large and influential gathering of Masons of both the Scottish and English Constitutions assembled at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, on Saturday evening, to witness the installation ceremony of Lodge Islam. The Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India with his grand officers, Captain C. D. Wise and Darabsah R. Chichgar, and others, were also present. The installation ceremony of Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan was performed by the retiring Wor. Master Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. The newly installed master appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—N. M. Lokhanday, Sub-Master; Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Deputy Master; Meherally M. Patel, Senior Warden; Anandrao Venciji, Junior Warden; Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Secretary; Dadabhoy J. Mistry, Treasurer; Gulam Hussein Simji, Senior Deacon; D. K. Patel, Junior Deacon; Gulam Hussain Jan Mahomed, Inner Guard; Mirza Hussain Khan, Outer Guard; Mohomedbhoy Karimbhoy, Koran-bearer; Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Jeweller; Hajee Karimally H. Boga, D. Ceremony; M. M. Mody, Architect; Mehta, Zend Avesta-bearer; and Kasamally Allirasa, Director of Music. After the installation ceremony was over, a cordial vote of thanks to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and his officers for their presence was proposed and carried by acclamation. A past master's jewel and clothing were presented to Mr. Gulam Hussain Yacoobhoy. A sum of Rs. 200 was voted to the Scottish Benevolent Funds. Mr. B. N. Kirtikar was proposed an honorary member of Lodge Islam, for his past valuable services. A past master's jewel and clothing were unanimously voted to Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed for the services rendered by him to the Lodge. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet provided by the above Lodge, where about one hundred and twenty sat down.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3-30 p.m.—Mission Service and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer-Lewis.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

A RESPECTED Parisian contemporary, the "Journal des Debats," which has survived some half-a-dozen of regimes, is putting forth new vigour. The price is to be reduced from two-pence to a penny, and at the same time the reading matter, so far from being curtailed, will be doubled. Its politics will be Liberal Republican as they have hitherto been. During its existence of over a hundred years, he "Debats," as it is generally called, has numbered many of the greatest French statesmen and thors among its contributors. In future it will pear morning and evening, but the two issues will the same only in name, and not a line will be reduced from one to the other.

E ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pu Mild, and Emollient- ... essentially complexion Soap is most agreea... and beneficial in use, specially where the skin ... sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. ... her irritates, and hence with its soothing and ... purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath, indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is now reported that the Amir is sending his promised communication to the Government of India by Mr. Pyne, the English Superintendent of his workshops in Kabul.

A LETTER has been received from Captain Younghusband by way of Dir, dated February 13, reporting all well with the British Mission at Chitral.

DURING the cricket last week at Lahore the ball was hit on one occasion into the irrigation ditch near the ground. The fielder in pursuit of it went into the water to fetch it out. "You can see," said a native in the crowd, "he's one of the English team. A Punjab Sahib would have sent one of us in to fetch the ball for him."

GENERAL PALMER, on leaving Fort White in a few days with mountain guns and 75 rifles 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, for Falam, *via* Hauta, leaves Captain Presgrave in command of Fort White and outposts. Haka and the Tlang Tlang country will probably be also visited.

IN Bengal and Behar the recent heavy rains have done much harm to the rabi harvest, a great portion of which is either on the ground or on the threshing floors. Peas and other varieties of pulse have been seriously damaged, while the late poppy is suffering severely. Such weather has never been known before at this season of the year.

CHI CHIH WEN, who has been appointed assistant to the Chinese Resident in Tibet, was a visitor to Calcutta a few years ago. Since then he has visited Lhassa and travelled overland to Pekin, having covered in all some 15,000 miles. His present appointment is probably due to his local knowledge of Sikkim and the Sikkim frontier, acquired while Secretary to the late Amban.

FOR the past eleven years the "deferred" telegram has been such an institution in India that it is interesting to find that France has by a decree, dated 28th December, 1892, adopted the system between Continental France and Algeria and Tunis, a measure which is described as "en Europe au moins, une innovation interessante, mais qui fonctione actuellement aux Indes Britanniques." With, perhaps, excessive caution the French administration has, for the present, limited the deferred system to telegrams passing between France and her North African possessions; the change does not apply to those from one part of France to another, or even to those exchanged by cable with Corsica.

MR. DE JUSTH, the famous Austrian author, who has been staying in the Punjab for some time, left Bombay in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix.

THE Madras mail admits being premature in stating, the other day, that the sixth High Court Judgeship had been sanctioned for another year. The High Court did, it appears, apply for the services of a sixth Judge, although the Judges were not quite unanimous as to the necessity of the appointment in view of the establishment of the new City Court. The Secretary of State's decision is not expected in Madras for another fortnight or three weeks.

MR. J. C. NESBIKLD, the Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the local paper says, is taking a lively interest in the scheme for the introduction of technical education in the Provinces. Primers on the various subjects have now been prepared, and Mr. J. Murray, Professor of Physical Science in the Muir College at Allahabad, has been deputed to make a tour of inspection, with a view to ascertaining the wants of the schools as regards apparatus.

CATTLE disease shows a marked diminution in the Kangra District. During the first week in February there were 417 cases and 206 deaths. Last week there were only 221 cases and 126 deaths; the percentage of fatal cases to seizures is still very high, being 57 per cent., but this is doubtless due to deaths among animals attacked earlier in the year. There is good reason to believe that the virulence of the disease is diminishing in spite of the fact that the unusually cold and wet weather is unfavourable to weakly animals.

THE weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of the City of Madras reported from 18th to 24th February, 1893, shows that there were 289 births and 344 deaths, the former comprising 151 males and 138 females, the latter 169 males and 175 females. Of the births the classification is:—East Indians 8, Native Christians 14, Hindus 242, and Mohamedans 25. The ratio was 33·2 per mille, as against 31·7, the mean ratio per mille during the past ten years. Of the deaths 34 were the result of measles, 96 of fevers, 36 of dysentery, 9 of diarrhœa, and 169 of other diseases. The ratio was 39·5 as against 38·6, the mean of the previous ten years. The classification of deaths shows: 3 Europeans, 10 East-Indians, 14 Native Christians, 278 Hindus, 38 Mohamedans, and 1 other.

As regards the accidental shooting of Lieutenant Watt of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Bareilly, said to have taken place at aiming drill on the 22nd ultimo, the Lahore paper believes it is the custom of the instructor to make recruits come to the "present" and aim at his right eye whilst he himself stands at a short distance off, from which he can see down the line of the sights, and notice if they are correctly adjusted, and kept steady when the trigger is pulled. From this it will be seen that the unfortunate officer must have had a very narrow escape of being shot through the head. The wound, from the shock of which he was insensible for some time, is, we hear, high up on the right of the chest, and the bullet, which went right through him, is believed to have penetrated the right lung. The patient is, however, in good spirits, and reasonable hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several rounds of dummy cartridges had already been, so to speak "fired" on this occasion, and the question of how a ball cartridge came to be mixed with the dummies is forming the subject of the usual court of enquiry.

ACCORDING to a datailed story told in the "Novoye Vremya," the brush between the Russian Government and the "Ring" formed by the iron masters, some account of which appeared a few days ago, has ended by producing a very unpleasant position for the latter. The quarrel seems to have arisen in this way. The Russian Government are engaged in several large railway undertakings, and require a large number of rails. For a supply of these they turned to their home manufacturers, and offered to place a large order. The ironmasters, secure in their "ring," and safe behind their tariffs, put up their price, and when expostulated with by one of the Ministers plainly let it be seen that they considered that the tariffs existed for them alone. The Minister lost his temper, and according to report told the manufacturers that their proper place was in gaol, and not in his room. He promptly induced the Government to sanction the use of foreign rails under certain conditions. By the conditions a commission will be established consisting of heads of departments and specialists to decide what is the normal price of rails. When that has been decided, offers of orders will be made to Russian ironmasters, and should they refuse them, the Government is to be free to go elsewhere.

THE theatrical critic of the "Il Mattino," at Naples gives an amusing account of the performance of "Cleopatra" at the San Carlo, on the previous night. Sitting in a box in the fourth row, he saw a "vision of delicious lines and delicate tints of shade and brilliant light, of mother-of-pearl-like reflections of fleeting colours, irradiating from the figure of Sarah Bernhardt clothed in fabrics without name that seemed to be woven of star-rays. All he heard was a sweet lament in tones like those of a harmoninm, lasting interminably, and sometimes interrupted by deep bellows. The harmonious tones came from the voice of Madame Bernhardt, the bellows from that of M. Darmont, but, in the box of the fourth row, not a syllable could be distinguished. Now and then the vast theatre was immersed in gloom; nothing could be seen, and a great sadness invaded the audience. At the last act, a ray of electric light discovered Madame Bernhardt in the act of inserting into the bosom of her dress a small graceful lizard, which somehow had taken the place of the expected serpent."

THE MANAGER OF THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. A. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, James Alexander Murray appeared to answer charges of cheating, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 2,000, belonging to Mr. L. A. Carton.

The complainant, in his information, lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stated that the accused falsely represented to him that he was the chief manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, which was started in England, and the several Dukes, and Earls, and Barons were its president, vice-presidents, and proprietors. The accused further represented that he wished to establish branches of the institute in various parts of India, that if the complainant cared to deposit Rs. 1,200, he would appoint him deputy superintendent of the Umballa Branch of the Institute in the Punjab on a monthly salary of Rs. 80. The complainant, believing these representations to be true, paid Rs. 1,200 to the accused, who assured him that the amount would be deposited in the London and County Bank, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum would be paid to him. Shortly after this, the accused told the complainant that he intended to promote him to the post of superintendent of the Umballa Branch of the Institute, but that he must pay Rs. 600 more to the deposit account as security for the faithful and honest discharge of his duty. The complainant paid Rs. 600 more, in all depositing with the accused Rs. 1,800, to which amount he was afterwards told to add Rs. 200 more by deduction from his salary. The complainant was then appointed to the post of superintendent on a salary of Rs. 150; but since June, 1892, he was not paid anything, and the salaries were allowed to run into arrears. The complainant recently found out that all the representations made by the accused were false and dishonestly made to induce complainant to deposit the amount, which the accused had fraudulently misappropriated.

Mr. Cooper ordered a warrant to be issued against the accused, on Wednesday afternoon, and he was arrested by Constable Sloane, on that night, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, Ripon Road, Byculla.

Mr. Warden, pleader, appeared for the accused yesterday, and applied that the accused be liberated on bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be liberated on a security of Rs. 3,000, which was offered.

Mr. Warden then made an application to the effect that the accused, as the manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, had appointed several persons as superintendents and deputy superintendents. Those persons had entered into agreements with him which they now found too onerous for them. They sued him and failed to establish their claims. They intended to annoy him, and warrants had been issued against him. This was a second warrant, and he requested his Worship that in future, if any application was made against the accused for a warrant, the Magistrate would be good enough to issue a notice.

His Worship made a note of the application, and allowed the case to stand over until the 8th instant, when a similar case against the accused has been fixed to be heard before Mr. Cooper.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi—River at Kotri on 27th 5 feet 5 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Rain at Kohistan 1 inch 31 cents and average of 8 other stations 56 cents. Harvesting of oil-seeds commenced. Rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in Johi, Tatta and Mirpur Batoro, and by blight and insects in Sehwan, Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur—River 3 feet 6 inches against 4 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops thriving. Rain in 5 talukas, maximum at Mehar 14 cents. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder plenty.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in good condition. Rain in 12 talukas, from 1 to 85 cents. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle healy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Light showers and cloudly weather. Wheat in ear in a few places. Oil-seed crops rapidly ripening. Further damp will cause damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Showers of rain throughout district, maximum 75 cents at Dipla. Reaping of early mustard crops commenced. Wheat in ear doing well. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th February).—Standing crops slightly injured by rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 84 cents at Dohad, minimum 8 cents at Halol. Slight damage to gram crop in eastern mahals. Other crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th February).—Rain for week maximum at Matar 43 cents, minimum at Borsad 7 cents; average for the district 26 cents. Slight damage to tobacco, gram, wheat, &c., in the whole district except Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj talukas. Cutting of tobacco in progress Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 20 cents in Broach, minimum 5 cents in Jambusar. Standing crops in good condition. Picking of cotton and reaping of jowari, wheat and lang in progress. Weather cloudy and misty, injuriously affecting certain crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain for week at Pardi 5 cents, Jalalpur 2 cents, Bulsar 6 cents and Mandvi 4 cents. Wheat reaping continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good. Clouds and slight rain have affected cotton and other crops.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpur, Yeola and Nandgaon, and in progress in other talukas. Preparation of land for the next season in progress. Rabi standing crops good. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·13 inch on 22nd and 0·01 inch on 24th. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 22nd, 27th and 28th, 1° cool on 23rd and 24th, and 4° cool on 25th and 26th. Vapour in air excessive from 22nd to 24th, defective on 25th and 26th, and normal on 27th and 28th. Abnormal wind southerly on 22nd, 23rd and from 26th to 28th, northerly on 25th: wind normal on 24th.

Thana.—Rabi crops in good condition. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Standing crops healthy in all the talukas except Junnar, where wheat has slightly been blighted in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri continues in parts. Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Rats in Rahuri doing damage to crops. Ploughing for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Shrigonda and cheaper in Jamkhed, Nevasa and Rahuri talukas. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th February).—Reaping of rabi crops commenced in all talukas. Lands being prepared for the next season in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally good. Rabi reaping in progress. Land being prepared for next crop in Karad and Khatav. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur—Weather cloudy at times. Crops generally fair. Reaping of rabi jowari, wheat and gram progressing. Cotton pods opening. Rats doing damage to crops in parts of 5 talukas. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum—Rabi harvest nearly completed. Cotton-picking commenced.

Dharwar—Harvesting of early crops completed throughout the district and that of rabi crops in progress. Cotton crops generally fair. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara—Preparation of land for monson crops in progress on coast. Second crops and garden crops thriving.

Rajkot—Showers of rain on Friday and Saturday. Cotton-picking in progress.

Wadhwan—Rain 43 cents in this week which will injure the standing crops of wheat, gram and cotton.

Baroda—Agricultural stock and standing crops generally fair. Cotton-picking in progress in Navsari and Amrell divisions. Poppy slightly injured; outturn expected to be below average.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE AMIR.

THERE can now be no doubt, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Amir's recent illness was a very severe one, and in the communication on frontier affairs which he has at last promised to send to the Government of India, he is sure to plead his indisposition as an excuse for his silence of so many weeks. But, while admitting that he may have been unable to travel even so far as Jellalabad since the new year set in, the plea will be no justification for his not having made an effort to meet Lord Roberts. He was in good health all through November and December, and he could, had he so desired, have left his capital in either of those months without any risk to his authority. The Hazara rebellion, which afforded him his twice-repeated excuse for not fixing a date for the Conference, came to an end early in October. Abdur Rahman announced officially to the British Agent in Kabul, in the last week of September, that his Generals had captured Orazghan and utterly defeated the rebels; and though we afterwards heard rumours of further fighting there was nothing to show that any serious disturbance continued. The early winter put an end to all operations, and the Hazarajat became as peaceful as the rest of the snow-clad uplands of Afghanistan. The Amir allowed November and December to pass without making any sign. January came in, and still he remained silent. Then he fell ill, and now we are drawing to the close of February without even having had a definite answer from him. He has not even explained the action of the Governor of Khost, which caused the British occupation of Bulandkhel on the Kuram River, neither has he referred to the despatch of some three or four thousand men into Zurmat and Khost itself. If the expected communication from his Highness, after so long a period of silence, should be a most interesting one it will not be for want of materials. Chitral, Asmar, Bulandkhel, Waziristan, Chageh: these are the tracts of the borderland over which the extension of Afghan influence has been attempted—successfully only in the case of Asmar and Chageh. The Amir is actually in possession of those two places, the one near the frontier of Chitral, the other far to the south in Baluchistan. Chitral, where Sher Afzul proclaimed himself the servant of the ruler of Kabul and ruled for a few weeks, has been freed from Afghan intrigue, and British officers are now there in proof of the reality of the protection extended to that State by the Government of India. Bulandkhel is garrisoned by our troops, and the Governor of Khost has been peremptorily warned to refrain from interference in that quarter. Waziristan is no longer excited by the presence of the Amir's Agent at Wana, and the Kajuri Kach force is a guarantee to the tribesmen that they shall not be molested. Abdur Rahman, therefore, must understand by this time that he has not a free hand on the frontier, and that he cannot mark out the borders of his kingdom by the simple plan of moving troops into tribal territory and asserting his authority by force of arms. This may have proved temporarily successful at Asmar, because it lies a long distance from our outposts, but his occupation even of that district has only been tolerated because the Jellalabad Conference seemed possible. And so with Chageh: a squadron of cavalry could oust the Afghan detachment from that village with the greatest ease. The Amir, therefore, in addressing himself to his task of explaining and justifying his frontier policy, will be somewhat in the position of a man who has removed his neighbour's landmarks and has then failed to respond to an invitation to discuss in an amiable spirit the question of where those marks should stand. He may draw plans showing his own claims, but these will be valueless in themselves: for other plans would prove that he has encroached beyond his proper limits. If he blusters about being in possession, and having the force wherewith to make good his position, he may be reminded, to continue the simile that an ejectment is always within the range of possibility. But he is an Oriental, and the diplomacy of his race always aims at avoiding extreme measures. So we shall probably be served with a series of plausible arguments, intended to show that he really wishes to settle the questions at issue, but that untoward events have prevented him from carrying out his intentions. The natural answer to this is that he wilfully let the golden opportunity slip by a few months ago, when he could have stated his case in person, and that now he stands at a great disadvantage. He has no one but himself to blame for this, and he should at last begin to realise what the results of his procrastination have been. Until, however, his letter reaches India, the discussion of his folly and its consequences may be postponed.

"IT FEARS NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY."

Those things used to be called the "Wooden walls of England."

The scene was the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in the summer of 1891. The speaker was a young man, and his auditor one of those lithe, bright-haired girls one so often sees in this island.

"And aren't they the wooden walls of England, now?" she said, as a child might ask when Noah might be expected in Liverpool with his ark.

"Not Exactly," replied her escort tenderly; "they are rather out of style. Come; I'll show what sorts of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big and powerful navy, but the chances of war decrease with the preparations made to meet it. Besides, the interests that would be put to hazard grow constantly larger and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

This is a hopeful consideration, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad, we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against which neither army nor navy is of any avail. It defies the gunboats in the Channel and the redcoats on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

If we could stop the ravages of this foe we should soon be able to surprise our distant colonies with the arrival among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We allude, of course, to disease. Not to epidemics of cholera or influenza, but to diseases which are at work year in and year out, in every season, carrying off rich and poor alike. Unquestionably the worst of these is the one that attacks the digestive system, the one from which springs the majority of ailments which go under various names, as, for example, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, consumption, the several fevers, and others which were formerly erroneously supposed to have distinct characters, and to require distinct treatment.

Now, however, the best medical authorities recognise these ailments as symptoms and out growths of indigestion and dyspepsia, and treat them accordingly. In illustration of what can be done, we cite a single case. A man named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St. Vincent Street, London Road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the right side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a "sinking feeling," as though the supporting power were exhausted beneath him.

This was in 1887, and he bore it without obtaining relief from the usual medical treatment until April, 1890, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back; and I had great trouble in getting through my work. Getting worse," he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys. He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for six months, but with no beneficial result. He said he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on, though the disease was wearing me out. From a strong, able man, I became thin and weak, and was afraid I should have to give up my work. Last July, 1890, a Custom House officer recommended me to try an advertised preparation entitled Mother Seigel's Syrup. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain left my back, and I began to digest my food and gain strength. By continuing to use this remedy I was soon as well as ever in my life." My master, seeing what the Syrup had done for me, also took it for indigestion, with so much benefit that now he always keeps it by him. 'I have no interest whatever in testifying thus, and only speak of the medicine as I found it.'"

Mr. Kelly evidently had a narrow escape from Bright's disease, a malady very common among all classes in England and one of the surest and most direct products of torpid liver, itself a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. We mention this case not to put money in anybody's pocket, but for the sake of the sufferers who need help—no matter what it comes from.

THE claimant to the estates and earldom of Newburgh, Mr. Gladwin Clovis Cave, who was recently ordered to pay costs amounting to about £12,000 as a preliminary to continuing proceedings, has found two members of Parliament to support his suit and meet expenses.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FIRE IN THE HAYSTACKS.

THE "Gujerati" writes:—The destruction of a number of haystacks by fire last week as well as this week once more raises the important question as to the measures needed for their protection and that of the houses in the neighbourhood. The alarming fires recur at intervals, and once they break out, it has been found by experience that they cannot be brought under speedy and effectual control. The stacks are all crowded in one place, and consisting as they do of very combustible material, the marvel is that Bombay has not suffered more terribly than hitherto. Imagine an outbreak of fire among the haystacks at a time when a violent breeze is blowing. One shudders at the mere thought of the disastrous consequences that might ensue to this city. Recent experience has shown that all the efforts of the fire brigade prove nearly fruitless. We think it is not quite impossible to lay down certain rules for the guidance of the owners of haystacks, which will considerably diminish the chances of similar outbreaks.

CHRISTIAN VIRTUES OF CHARITY AND TOLERANCE.

Says the "Rast Goftar:" The "Bombay Guardian" has been making a very sorry exhibition of itself from time to time. It seems that nothing can cure our religious contemporary of his blind bigotry and fanatical intolerance. Surely, a religious paper is just the place where one should expect to look for exemplary charity, kindliness and tolerance; yet, as a matter of fact, there is no hatred so potent as religious hatred, the devotees of rival sects hating one another for the love of God, as has been neatly put by the cynical Dean Swift. It is not so very long ago that the editor made a gross and virulent attack upon nuns and convents, and he lately published an untruthful statement about Lady Harris that she appeared at the "tableaux vivants," held at Government House for a very good object, in male attire and with a beard. We take the editor's word that when he published the statement, which has been furnished to him by a correspondent, and commented upon it, he did not doubt its correctness. The excuse may be acceptable as forming part of an apology, but it cannot be urged in self-justification. He ought to have verified the report and satisfied himself of its truth before putting it in print. Lord Harris stated in a dignified letter to the editor that the statement was entirely untrue, and the editor has tendered a humble apology. Is it; too much to hope that the editor, a devout Christian of a sort, will yet take to heart the essentially Christian virtues of charity and tolerance?

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Referring to the Chancellor's address at the last Convocation, the "Rast Goftar" observes:—The Governor made an earnest appeal to the wealthy inhabitants of Bombay to aid the University with endowments, and when the Government will have washed their own hands of all pecuniary part in the management of the University, there will be all the greater need for the exercise of private liberality. Even as things have gone on till now, there is little reason for complaint on this score. During the last year, a sum of Rs. 27,500 was offered to the University by various persons, and this is no very small amount, for the purpose for which it is intended. The functions of the University are very limited for the present. The University is not a teaching, but only a degree-conferring, body. His Excellency expatiated on the extension of the beneficent influence of the University if it were made an active agency for the spread of enlightenment. The expression of such a desire, most honourable as it is to the heart of his Excellency, might seem to come rather oddly after the curtailment of the annual grant, because the functions of the University cannot be enlarged without a large outlay. But the Governor was pleased that should the charity of private individuals be directed towards the enlargement of the sphere of the University's influence as a teaching body, the Government would be willing to contribute their own mite too towards that end. The suggestion is worth pondering over by the University authorities, and any scheme they may devise for attaining this object would be worth supporting by the rich. But it would cost a lot of money,—probably more than would be forthcoming.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—The Chancellor of the local University eloquently appealed in his Convocation address to the graduates who received their diplomas from him to cultivate charity in its most comprehensive sense. We will, therefore, endeavour to be charitable in commenting upon Lord Harris' not very ambitious performance. Such as it is, its simplicity and eloquence will be admitted on all hands, despite a solitary attempt on the part of the speaker to rise to the borderland of the region of mataphysics. The public expected a full and exhaustive vindication of the cheese-paring educational policy of Government. But in spite of our solemn promise to be charitable in criticism, we must candidly declare our disappointment at the defence put forward. It cannot reasonably be contended that Government alone have the monopoly of liberality in the hill and jungle tribes. The critics of the present policy feel no less tenderly than the local authorities for the poor and the ignorant. The only question which has caused difference of opinion is how the interests of the hill-tribes and the University can be wisely reconciled. The Chancellor's remarks on the importance of maintaining the dignity of the degrees conferred by the University are unexceptionable. But here again the difficulty lies in the application to the circumstances which suggested them, and they leave the dissentient parties precisely where they were. Until Government colleges are equipped with first-class professors from British and European Universities with a view to convert them into really "model" colleges, and until the University itself is adequately endowed to enable it to bear its financial burdens, the appeal to the charitable public to endow chairs in the University so as to make it a teaching institution strikes us as being a little premature.

The "Indu-Prakash" remarks:—This year's Convocation speech must have disappointed those who are fond either of pendantry or grandiloquence, as also those who, without knowing it, raise their expectations too high and look forward to being treated on such occasions to discourses approaching the lofty performances of Cardinal Newman or John Ruskin, or Thomas Carlyle or John Stuart Mill. To us the speech appears neat and interesting enough. It gives food for reflection and is made delightful here and there by the touches of a skilful literary artist. The one remarkable feature of the speech is the indication it contains of that phase of University life into which Indian Universities must, sooner than later, be developed in order that they may perform their proper functions more effectively than they have hitherto done by following in the wake of that discredited institution, the London University. By being fashioned into mere examining bodies, the influence of Indian Universities on the intellect and mind of those who have come within its compass has been, to our humble understanding, decidedly harmful in some respects, and less beneficial in others than it was expected to be by those who took delight in launching here what is now admitted on all hands in England to be a shipwrecked system. But the higher development requires munificent endowments; and those interested in education cannot too highly thank the local Government for their promising to make "a handsome contribution" to an endowment fund started for the purpose. It is for our richer classes to co-operate with Government in this matter and to give to the Bombay University that healthy constitution which, we believe, is urgently called for in the interests of sound education and patient research.

The "Native Opinion" observes:—The speech of His Excellency Lord Harris, the Chancellor of the local University, as usual, is remarkably outspoken, and grapples with a variety of burning questions immediately connected with that body. The question of privilege of the election of Fellows, the exercise of which has called forth his Excellency's eulogium, the question of endowments to the University, and similar other questions are gone into in a spirit calculated to stir up a spirit of self-help, and to move men to do something to render the University quite independent of Government. The advice to the candidates by his Excellency will be found in his concluding remarks. That is all very right and true; but of what avail is that sort of education which renders men into speaking-machines and inconsistent actors? Indeed, the object of all education is no other than to make men morally strong and consistent in action, but how may instances of such men will one find?

The "Gujerat Durpan" states: The Convocation address of Lord Harris was avowedly delivered in his dual capacity of the Chancellor of the University and Governor of the Presidency, and owing to this odd circumstance it has taken a political as well as an academical turn. The controversial points that he has raised in it have to be delicately handled since his two capacities trench upon each other in a way that would h

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail—
1236—2761-3—3 cases, 630 dozen glycerine soap.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey—
3047-48-2 cases spare shades.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built mail phaeton for single horse with brake and folding step.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram,
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
2 Seguin's chariots, 4 in hand.
1 Starley & Sutton's ball bearing safety (bicycle) almost new, with lamp and bell.
1 bay Arab horse and a dog-cart, nice turn out, in excellent order.
1 powerful bay waler mare, goes in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, behind the Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best flat dwarf, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first rate rosewood "Boudoir." Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate oleographs and pictures, Brussel's and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong C.-B. grey mare, 13.3, fast tranper, goes in harness, &c., &c., the property of A. F. FERGUSON, Esq., and several other gentlemen.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3 p.m., by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Lokenauth & Co., of Delhi, the following goods :—
1,—31, 32, 34 and 35—4 cases cotton goods.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Church Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.
For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Dale-Forty & Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate Oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, the property of W. H. Gribbon, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRIT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ltd.—
A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, gin, liqueurs, cider, &c.
The wines will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 American square pianoforte by Winchester and Co.
A few articles of furniture consisting of sofas, drawing room chairs, pictures, vases, tea services, ornaments, musical box, Japanese jars, claret jug, &c.
A lot of German silver Cutch work consisting of trays, milk-jugs, tumblers, sugar basin, teapot, and sugar pot.
By order of the Holland-Bombay Trading Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of R. N. Kerawalla, ex s. s. Shanghai.

T
H C B 236—1 case velvet.
R N K

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome open carriage in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.
A large quantity of valuable jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, necklaces, rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches set with Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, saphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Detailed catalogues will be published and the jewellery will be on view four days before the sale.

The following immovable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoosain Khan, Attorney for Khoja Bhaloobhoy Valiani, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Hoossain bin Shirajoodin Barbarey, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively, dated the 26 h day of October, 1891.
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118 and 2119, new No. 1a-9223, old Survey No. 812, new Survey No. 3-5866, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2305 (1), street No. 74, and which premises are situate on the eastern side of Ketwady Tenth Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the west by the said Khetwady Tenth Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hussein, on or towards the south by the property of Oosman Jooma, and on or towards the east partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sheik Hoosein bin Shirajoodin Barbarey.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney of the said mortgagee, at his office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned. Dated this 27th day of February, 1893.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Pair Handsome iron grey walers.
1 " " grey Arab horses.

Apply to
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 3, 1893.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

NORTH BRITISH AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
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FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
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Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . throughout a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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Chinchpoogly,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Bar Silver unchanged in value, at 38⅜ per oz. ; but with 4 per cent. Rupee Securities ⅛ per cent. lower, at £64 3-16 ; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent cheaper, at 83¾, demand Exchange on London having further receded ¼ cent., to 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 719,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84 cents per oz. Consols in London were quoted at 98⅛ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 109, both *ex-div.* Paris quotations were unaltered.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 58¼ lakhs, out of the 60 lakhs offered, were allotted at 1s. 2 11-16d., Calcutta getting 25½ lakhs, Bombay 21½ lakhs, and Madras 11½ lakhs ; 1¾ lakh of Wire Transfers being also allotted to Bombay, at 1s. 2 23-32d., the rate at which the Bills went being the same as was obtained in the previous Wednesday for the regular sales, though 1-32d. less than was realized by the extra Bills placed thereafter. Yesterday, extra allotments of Bills and Wire Transfers on the three presidencies, aggregating 10⅜ lakhs were made at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d., respectively. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2¼d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 55-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 31-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 9 3-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid-Uplands ; while June Futures were quoted at 9·21 cents, Tuesday's quotation for May having been 9·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	8,000	14,000	12,000
Four days' do.	47,000	83,000	81,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,283,000	6,108,000	5,868,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,980	bales.
Wheat	17,026	cwt.
Linseed	54,396	,,
Rapeseed	5,280	,,
Gingelly	15,030	,,
Groundnuts	18,826	,,
Castorseed	4,738	,,
Rice	14,365	,,

The usual weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd Feb., 1893	Rs.	62,74,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	30,72,000
	Rs.	93,46,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	29,01,000
	Rs.	64,45,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	41,02,000
	Rs.	1,05,47,000
Last Week	,,	1,20,27,000

The Banks, and Produce, Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the *Holi* holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C L W Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (4th February), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J T Lewes, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A D Carey, Lady Mabel Fitzgerald, Lady Nesta Fitzgerald, Surgn-Capt W G Pridmore, and 10 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	H. M. S. Scrapis ..	Hicks	Portsmouth, Feb 5.
	Canton (s)	Field	London, Feb 4.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Cooke	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Taif (s)	Tyndal	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Byculla, Lewes, for Rangoon, &c.
" Nerbudda, Anderson, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Canton, for China, &c.
" Chanda, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Feb. 26 Camorta s .....Couper .....Bombay, Feb 2.
DEPARTURES.
Feb. 26.—R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, steamer Ellora, and ship Cutch Merchant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Iran s—1,042½ cwts linseed, and coke, and 900 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Pembridge s—980 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Methley Hall s—975 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Indra s—425 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,491 cwts rapeseed, and 501 cwts gingelly seed, Owen and Okell.
Ramore Head s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Netherby Hall s—500 cwts mustard seed, John Fachiri ; 999 cwts gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co.
Imaum s—5,999 cwts gingelly seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Sidney Thomas s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Booldana s—170 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.
May, Major, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusrs, on duty, from England.
Green, 2nd Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on duty, from England.
Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on duty, from England.

MARCH 2.
Cook, Lieut, Bo, 1st Lancers, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.
Ricketts, Surgn-Capt, 17th Bo, I, on duty, to Bhuj,

FEBRUARY 27.
Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, from duty, to Sirur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd March.
1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd March.
1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Pand Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 4th instant, as follows :—
St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.
2. Members who have not yet received their arms and accoutrements are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters as early as possible.
3. "F" Company prize-firing will take place at Coorla on Monday, the 6th, Tuesday, the 7th, and Wednesday, the 8th instant.
4. No. 3203 Vol. E. C. Morecroft is transferred from "F" to "A" Company from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 1.
10 p.m. .. 72·1

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.
6 a.m. .. 69·3
10 a.m. .. 74·8
2 p.m. .. 79·0
6 p.m. .. 79·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FFRENCH—February 26, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain A Ffrench, 11th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.
MARTINDALE—February 24, at Multan, the wife of Captain C S Martindale, Punjab Commission, of a son.
STEVENS—February 21, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain C F Stevens, 15th Regiment, M I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—RAINDLE—February 27, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hide, Alex D Browne, of Belgachi Tea Estate, to Frances Emilia Jane, only daughter of the late John Hayes Raindle, Esq, of Calcutta.
DOWN—MARSHALL—February 20, at the Lahore Cathedral, by the Rev T F Dale, M A, assisted by the Rev H Foyster, M A, Cecil Patton Down, 1st Puniab Infantry, youngest son of the Rev C J Down, Corffe, Barnstaple, to Laura Violet, second daughter of Colonel C H T Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps.
EVANS—HENNESSY—February 5, at St Thomas Church, Dacca, by the Rev C J Palmer, B A, Chaplain, St Paul's Cathodral, Calcutta, Granville Pennefather-Evans, Lieut, South Wales Borderers, to Grace Woodburn, youngest daughter of Major D C Hennessy, Retired List, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BOOMGARDT—February 5, at Ernacolum, in Cochin, of cholera, Emily, the beloved wife of G W Boomgardt, Esq., Sapdt, Central Jail, Trevandrum, the daughter of Mr and Mrs C A Eber Hardie and grand-daughter of J Roberts, Esq., late of Kingswood Terrace, Dacre Park, Lee, Kent.
BURN—February 5, General G Burn, Madras Retired List, aged 89.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

WE publish to-day the conclusion of the noteworthy charge addressed—after an interval of four years—to the diocese by Dr. Mylne, the Bishop of Bombay. The unusual length of the interval was due to a cause which claims sympathy—the effect on nerves and tissue of arduous labours in an Indian climate, which necessitated a change to the more bracing, if not more genial, climate of England, to lay in a fresh store of health and energy. The Bishop while noting that the four years have been a period of growth and development laments—quite groundlessly, it may seem to laymen—that the progress effected has been on the lines of existing work and is not due to new departures. This is from every point of view a matter for gratulation rather than self-reproach, and affords no ground whatever for questioning as to the need of fresher powers of initiative. To the personal character and influence of the Bishop himself is largely due the development of a spirit of tolerance to which the charge refers as a subject of thankfulness when looking back over the four years. It is undoubtedly true that divergence of view is no longer regarded as incompatible with mutual charity, and that there is a growing disposition amongst Churchmen—and, we may add, amongst men outside the Church—to construe the opinions of others not only with fairness but with generosity. If evidence were wanted of the influence of the new and better spirit in which differences of view are regarded, it would be found in the elevation and candour of that portion of the charge in which Dr. Mylne deals with what he rightly calls the question of the day—the attitude to be adopted by Churchmen towards the higher criticism. On a different plane, progress has been effected in two directions. There has been an improvement in the attendance at the schools in the diocese due to the increased confidence of parents in the course of instruction. The Native Ministry has already received the addition of two Indian deacons, and two deacons have been ordained. This accession, though small in itself, is regarded by Dr. Mylne as an earnest of greater progress in the future when the Divinity School at Poona, now at work, will have prepared other natives of India for the Ministry.

The Bishop, in referring to the first resolution of the Synod of Bishops held last month in Calcutta, dwells upon the difficult question of the creation of new dioceses in India. Under the Act of Parliament of 1832, fixing the limits of the dioceses then established in the British territory in India, no new dioceses can be created within those limits without the authority of another Act of Parliament. Fresh legislation on this subject is not practicable, and all that can be done is either to appoint coadjutor bishops, with no permanent jurisdiction, and requiring fresh commissions from the Metropolitan for every act they are called upon to perform ; or to assign to bishops consecrated for these duties a measure of practical independence, under a permanent commission to represent the Metropolitan in the districts assigned to him. Even then they can exercise no coercive jurisdiction. Of the two new bishops appointed in the last three years, the Bishop of Chhota Nagpur holds a permanent commission of this description from the Bishop of Calcutta. In territory which became British since the year 1832, the Queen in Council can create bishoprics when necessary, and the bishoprics of Lahore and Lucknow have been thus called into existence, but it is impossible under the law as it now stands to re-arrange the existing dioceses in the territory covered by the Act of 1832. The new bishopric of Lucknow includes territory added to the Empire since the passing of that Act ; but part of it is in the North-West Provinces and there the Bishop is not a territorial Bishop, but derives his powers from the Bishop of Calcutta. These anomalies might well be removed if they interfere, as apparently they do, with the adaptation of the Church organization to local requirements. Under Sir Theodore Hope's scheme for the establishment of Church Bodies representative of the respective Churches of England and of Rome, and the Nonconformist Committees, all such hindrances to the adaptation of means to growing needs would be removed. But it is very doubtful whether Parliament would be more willing to embody the remarkable proposal to establish by law three Church Bodies in an Act than to authorise the reconstitution of the dioceses arbitrarily marked out sixty years ago without any prevision of the developments which have taken place since. It is certainly hard that the Anglican Church should not have the same power to re-arrange the dioceses in India, which has been freely exercised by the Church of Rome within the last few years. Addressing himself to a question which he rightly deems of incalculably greater importance, Dr. Mylne deals very fully with the problem presented to Churchmen by the higher criticism. He defines the meaning which he attaches to the term to be that this criticism begins higher up than that which treats of the comparative value of texts. It seeks an answer to the question whether the texts represent what was actually written by the supposed authors, and have been handed down from their age to our own in the form in which we have received them. It inquires whether they are altogether the work of later ages, containing little, and possibly even nothing, which can with certainty be traced back to the supposed writers. The Bishop disclaims any qualification for deciding of his own knowledge on these questions, and he doubts whether the body of the clergy possesses such qualification. He is quite certain that the congregations as a whole are not qualified to follow such an argument if the clergy were to put it before them. What is wanted, his Lordship states, is that "we should have a definite attitude towards these questions, and towards the workers who have made them their own ; that we should have decided and should know why we have decided whether people who regard them as open. Whether people who have arrived at conclusions very different from the traditional belief are to be treated as friends or as enemies, are to be denounced as traitors to the faith, or to be welcomed as succourers of the distressed ; or again are to be looked upon for the present in an attitude of suspended judgment." His Lordship points out that it is necessary to have an opinion whether one who regards it as open to ask whether a particular psalm was the work of King David or not, must be held to have broken with the faith. While no opinion has been formed on such a point, there is the risk of playing the part of obscurantists and alarmists, and driving people away from the faith by treating them as heretics or even as infidels, for according a hearing to opinions which may prove to be harmless. Or, on the other hand, people may be allowed to drift unawares into positions where their faith may be endangered.

The first counsel which the Bishop gives on this crucial question is that people should be on their guard against unreasoning panics. He bids them beware of the pious scares into which good men have been betrayed in the past when they thought the faith endangered by fresh light being thrown upon any subject connected with religion. While gladly acknowledging that recent utterances on such questions have been free from the bitterness, which at one time characterised such controversies, he disclaims any sympathy with the hostility to belief in the supernatural which is evident in many quarters. But that apart, the Bishop boldly and resolutely tackles the question whether the higher criticism is to be encountered with a *non possumus*—a declaration that such and such is the traditional belief, and that whatever impugns it is inconsistent with religion. He protests against that attitude and compares it to the error in strategy of an army that fights with a river in its rear—if the position occupied prove untenable at any point, the result is disaster and possible ruin. Not that it is necessary to assume that the traditional view is wrong, because the higher criticism suggests that it is untenable. It is now pretty generally admitted that the Gospels if not written in the first century of the Christian era, were much nearer to that period in their origin, than that assigned to them by the first critics of the Tubingen School. On the other hand the Roman Curia erred when it condemned Galileo's declaration that the earth moves round the sun, as erroneous and atheistic. Christianity survived the universal acceptance of the fact that the earth goes round the sun. Similarly it has been maintained even down to our own times that the creation was compassed in six consecutive days of twenty-four hours each. Now, every one recognises that the proof that the world has been the growth of millions of years is overwhelming, and it is found that the new light on the subject is not fatal to faith. This unanswerable vindication of the right and duty of clergy and laity to welcome every addition to the domain of knowledge—coming as it does from a distinguished ecclesiastic whose faith in the supernatural and in the overruling of all things by the Summa Sapientia, is manifest in every line if it—will do much to reassure the timid within the Church, and to abash scoffers without.

FROM time to time proposals to establish an independent University for Burma are brought before the Educational Syndicate and as often rejected. Burma does not wish to pay for what it considers to be unnecessary, and the Rangoon Press vigorously seeks to convince the Syndicate that such is actually the case. Monetary matters, however, are only lightly touched upon, for the primary objection taken to the proposal is that the step would not tend to develop sound learning in the province. Education is in a lamentably bad way in Burma. The desire for knowledge is still very limited, and the number of institutions capable of teaching up to the F.A. and B.A. degrees is absurdly small. There is at present only one college capable of teaching up to these degrees, and the number of students who matriculated last year was but twenty-six—forty-six touched on one occasion only—being the highest record. This being so Burma may reasonably be in doubt as to the necessity for a University, the more so when it is found that not nearly so large a proportion as might be expected pursue their studies beyond Matriculation point. It is asserted that there would at most be from twenty to thirty students. In favour of the proposal it is urged that the reduction of examining centres by the Calcutta University, which now stands at the head of the Burmese educational system has had a discouraging effect on higher education. But it is shown that that course has been forced on the University by the difficulty of efficiently controlling examinations in small towns. Much capital is being made by the advocates of the Burmese University of the fact that Moulmein and Akyab are no longer allowed to have Matriculation Examinations held there. Yet it appears that these two towns enjoyed the privilege for eight years. Moulmein passed only twenty-five students during the year and Akyab twenty. This is held by the opponents of the scheme to justify the limitation of the examination centre to Rangoon only, rather than to add Bassein, Mandalay, and Prome to the list. The case in favour of the establishment of a new Provincial university seems very weak indeed ; that against it as strong as can well be, especially from a financial point of view. The assertion that the University can be started without any additional cost can not be made good. A manipulation of accounts will not do, nor can the grants-in-aid of primary schools be interfered with. While only Matriculation students presented themselves the expenses might be small ; it would be necessary to contribute heavily when the F. A., B. A., and Medical and Engineering Examinations were required. These facts are very pertinently brought out by the leading Rangoon journal, which advocates the abandonment of any scheme not likely to result in a well-equipped University whose degrees will command respect.

THE time-honoured measure which seeks to place in the hands of the residents of a given locality, the power to decide whether or not they shall have liquor-shops in their midst, has again been introduced into the House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has hitherto been the recognised champion of the Temperance cause in the House of Commons, but now we find Sir Vernon Harcourt's name associated with it. Sir Wilfrid Lawson first moved the Local Option resolution in the Commons in March, 1879, the proposed measure—which was described as having for its object the provision of such legislation as would enable inhabitants of districts to reduce or suppress the sale of intoxicants in their midst—taking the place of what had theretofore been known as the Permissive Bill. The resolution was rejected, both in 1879 and in 1880, by large majorities, but later in 1880 and on various occasions since then, the principle of Local Option has been affirmed by the House. No legislation has yet been secured, though this is not due to any lack of effort. The members of the Temperance Party in the House have not found themselves strong enough to carry their measure to a successful issue. The right which Sir Vernon Harcourt now proposes to give to residents of a given district is that of direct veto on all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The opponents of the licenses must be in a majority of two to one. But as regards Sunday closing, provision for which, it appears, is embraced in the same Bill, there need only be a bare majority of the ratepayers demanding the total closing of public-houses on Sundays. Though nothing is said as to any compensation clause, it is likely that this, as was the case when the matter was last before the Commons, will be the crucial point. The Conservatives and many non-Temperance members would compensate the landlords who lose their licenses ; the Temperance members will have none of this. Hence the long delay has given to localities a greater voice as regards the granting of licenses than they at present, albeit indirectly, enjoy.

IRRIGATION works in Rajputana were not very successful in the year just closed, but this was owing to circumstances over which the Department had not the least control. The year was as unfavourable to projects for storing water as to the crops. A practical failure of the monsoon was answerable for the emptiness of the tanks and the withering of the crops. The revenue fell off by one-third as compared with the previous year, which was itself below the average. The working expenses were heavier rather than lighter, for the department had to labour under abnormal difficulties, and the restriction in the area of operations also tended to reduce revenue which might have been set off against this. Further than this a large proportion of new work was started during the year for famine relief purposes. The department admits that owing to the almost total failure of the rains irrigation works in Rajputana were seen at their worst in the past year, but as the Secretary to the Government of India adds, in commen

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Yesterday a banquet was given at the Colonial Institute, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, all the Colonial Agents were present.

Lord Rosebery presiding, said that the real solution of the problem of Imperial Federation is to be found in an Imperial Conference, which, however, it would be inopportune to summon while Great Britain was passing through a grave political crisis.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Lord Herschell's Committee met to-day to consider their final report. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

From the Army Estimates it appears that recruiting for the Army and the Militia during the year has been most satisfactory. An additional sixty thousand pounds sterling is required to provide for the larger number enlisting.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji introduced in the House of Commons, last night, a Bill providing for the simultaneous examination in India and Great Britain of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1.

The United States Senate have shelved for the remainder of the term the petition for annexation presented by the Provisional Government of Hawaii.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

M. Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a deputation of Deputies of the Chamber, which waited on him yesterday, said that no opportunity had been neglected of asserting French rights to the Mekong frontier, and that M. Waddington had been instructed to uphold this claim. He further stated that the French Minister at Bangkok had been instructed to remonstrate with the Siamese for their incursions into French Territory.

THE JELLALABAD MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

Report has reached Peshawar that the Amir has again ordered the collection of supplies on a large scale at Jellalabad.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

Colonel R. M. Clifford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, is about to be transferred to Peshawar: his place on the Allahabad staff being taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

In a cricket match played at Peshawar with a local eleven Lord Hawke's team closed their first innings, on Wednesday, for 483 runs. The local team, who had made only 68 runs in their first innings, had two wickets down for 81 runs in their second, when play ceased for the day.

THE VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy has definitely settled to leave Calcutta on Easter Monday, April 3, going direct to Sutna, and thence to camp in Rewah for ten days. The remainder of the spring tour has not yet been decided upon, but the Kumaon Hills may still have an attraction for his Excellency.

DOUBLE LINE OF RAILS ON THE MACH-KOLPUR SECTION.

A double line of rails is being laid down on the Mach-Kolpur section of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. This is where the gradients are steepest on the line, Kolpur being the station at Darwaza, the northern entrance of the Bolan Pass. By this arrangement all chance of block in up-running will be obviated, the double track being equal to meeting all traffic from the low level section between Sibi and Mach.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

Some changes are being made in the location of troops on the North-West frontier. The 31st Punjab Infantry, now holding the Samana range, will move to Peshwar; the 21st Punjab or the 4th Sikhs, from Kohat, relieving them. The detachment of the 2nd Sikhs, at Kajuri-Kach, and a detachment of the 5th Pubjab Infantry, at Jandola, in Bithani country, have exchanged stations so as to permit of their respective Regiments being concentrated.

THE FOUNDER OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Last night the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Chaplain of St. John's, read an interesting paper before the Asiatic Society (Bengal Branch) on the remains of Old Job Charnock, the Founder of Calcutta. The Charnock's Mausoleum is in the grave-yard of St. John's Church, the former Cathedral, and during recent excavations to discover if the vault really existed below it, parts of a well-preserved skeleton were discovered, which were, no doubt, the mortal remains of the Father of Calcutta.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 2.

In the Pamphlet Scandal Case to-day, before Mr. Bosanquet, Syed Ali Belgrami, brother to Syed Hussain, was examined to-day, as a rebutting witness. He swore that he knew of none of the facts in the pamphlet, but heard in Lucknow that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was not married. He had told the Minister that she was Mehdi Hassan's weak point. Witness was hostile to Mehdi Hassan, because he had dragged his name into the case.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

The s. s. Parramatta left here at 4 p.m., to-day.
The s. s. Coromandel left here at noon, to-day.
The s.s. Thames left here at 10 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2.

The s. s. Peshawur left here this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at noon, is expected here on Saturday early morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1-8 ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	38 3-8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1-2½

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

The general holiday probably had an effect on the attendance, which was larger at yesterday's races than at those of any of the previous days. The quality of the sport was not up to the standard that we have hitherto been used to, but its quantity was more than sufficient. In fact, seven races in two hours was rather a large order, and it is greatly to the credit of the management that the programme was got through in good time, and without a hitch. Lady Harris and a party from Malabar Hill arrived early, and stayed till all was over. Backers did not have it all their own way on this occasion, and in one race had the misfortune to see the rankest outsider beat two hot favourites with comparative ease. The programme opened with a Selling Race for Arabs, which had only been made up in the morning. Amnesty, with Gibbs up, had the support of the public, and not even the rush that was made on Barnum shortly before the start could dislodge him from his position. Silver King was heavily backed for a place by the clever contingent, but despite all the stimulant administered to him to get up a sort of Dutch courage, he was never in it; the issue was fought out by the favourite and Barnum, and the latter was just beaten on the post after a really good race. The Galloway Selling Race attracted six, of whom Imperator, and the country-bred pony Black Brunswicker were the only one who had not previously performed in public. The lottery tip was Superiority, but stable support rushed Success from 4's to Evens, and at the start he was favourite. Well ridden by Pillaji, he won with great ease, the country-bred was second, and with a little more making he should develop into a really good one. The Poona plate, who was second favourite, ran a respectable last. Mango, on Monday's performance, was served up hot in the Stewards' Purse, and it was supposed that his chance was bettered by the fact that he had Jimmy Robinson, the best all round jockey in India, in the saddle. Rangoon and Haughty Boy carried a lot of place-money at the eleventh hour, Mr. Framjee's stable attracted much attention. Rangoon won comfortably, and Mr. Framjee's pair were second and third. The favourite threw it up after running two furlongs, and he is evidently not the pony some people think him to be. There were only four starters for the Zoroastrian Purse, which proved the upset of the day. Sultan II., who has all along been written down a cur, won after a game struggle from Dameron. Kohinoor, the favourite, had no chance at the weights. Had Rujub been ridden with a little more judgment he must have won. Seven stripped for the Mahomedan Purse, and Artist on previous form, was at once awarded the pride of place. Tenebreuse and Alert were next in demand, the former having a slight preference. The favourite justified the confidence placed in him, and won easily. Alert ran a good horse, but Tenebreuse was eased at the distance, Gibbs seeing that there was no chance to win. The little fancied Avenger ran very forward. The Galloway Welter was a procession, and we have never seen Captain Legallais ride a worse race. He was on the favourite Speed-of-Thought, and allowed his only rival Moonshine to get so far in front that there was no catching him. The win of Minniehaha in the last race was due to the consummate jockeyship of Robinson, who brought her home with the crushing weight of 11st. 7lbs. on her back. Everybody was glad that little Coochick Shah was rewarded for his pluck and his sporting love of his really fine mare. The following are the details :—

First Race—"Selling Race." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 500. Rs. 400. For all Arabs. 7 furlongs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lbs., 5lbs. for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1892, allowed 7lbs. Entries Rs. 25 to constitute starting declarations to be in the box by 8 a.m., March 2. Four to start or only half added money will be given.

Major Reid's b a h Amnesty, 9st 11lb, Gibbs 1
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 9st 6lb, Robinson 2
Mr Cursetjee's g a h Venus, 9st 1lb, Jessa 3
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 9st 1lb, Ebrahim.. 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 8st 10lb, Smith 0

Betting: Evens on Amnesty; 2 to 1 against Barnum; 3 to 1 against Silver King; 4 to 1 against Venus and Dutchman.

Venus cut out the work and led with the favourite in attendance to the half-mile post, where the others closed up, and coming into the straight Barnum challenged Amnesty who had passed Venus. A grand race took place up the straight, and Amnesty just landed the stakes by a short head. There was half-a-length between second and third. Time.—1 min. and 38⅕ secs.

Second Race—"Galloway Selling Race." Approximate value of the winner, Rs. 560. Rs. 500 added. For Arab and C.-B. Galloways. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, 10st. 7lbs; 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 under up to Rs. 500. Allowances: 3lbs. allowed for every quarter-of-an-inch. C.-B. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance: ½ mile.

Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, Rs. 1,250, 7st 12lbs, Pillaii.. 1
Mr Warner's b c b gelding Black Brunswicker, Rs. 750, 7st 12lbs, Dhondee 2
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, Rs. 1,000, 7st 11lbs, Pugh 3
Mr Roberts' b a gal Imperator, Rs. 1,500, 10st 7lbs, Ibrahim.. 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a gal Behram, Rs. 1500, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr Farmer's b a g Boy, Rs. 500, 7st 9lbs, Jeesa 0

Betting: Evens on Success; 3 to 2 against Superiority; 3 to 1 against Behram and Black Brunswicker; 4 to 1 against Imperator; and 5 to 1 against the rest.

They got off in a bunch, the favourite being slightly behind. Superiority made play, but was passed by the country-bred, who had charge till the turn of the bend, where Success came up on the inside, and won easily by three lengths. Time—1 min. and 24 secs.

Third Race—"The Stewards' Purse." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 940. Rs. 500 added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight: Handicaps to be published the day before the race. Distance,—6 furlongs

Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Rangoon, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim.. 1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 6lbs, Smith 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs..... 3
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 12lbs, Trahan..... 0
Mr Kirk's ch a p Mango, 8st 6lbs, Robinson 0
Mr S A W's g a p Rosymorn, 7st 9lbs, Salley 0
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, late Allah, 6st 12lbs, Pugh 0

Betting: Evens on Mango; 2 to 1 against Haughty Boy, Rangoon, and Kaitan; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Haughty Boy was quickest on his legs, but was soon attended by Kaitan, the two greys whipping in. Mango's bolt was shot before half the journey; Rangoon, Gazee, and Kaitan rushed together into the straight, but Rangoon had the race well in hand, and won hands down. There was a good race for second place between the stable companions. Time—1 min. and 23 secs.

Fourth Race—"The Zoroastrian Purse." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 537. Rs. 250 presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all maiden Arabs that have landed after the 1st September, 1891. Weight: Weight for age. Distance: R. C. and the straight. Penalties: Winners of a race or handicap value in added money Rs. 500; once, 3 bs.; twice, or once of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs.; thrice, or twice of Rs. 1,000, 9lbs. Allowances; Horses landed after 1st September, 1892, allowed 7lbs; maidens of the day 5lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Mr S Alarakhia's b a h Sultan II. 8st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed.. 1
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 12lbs, A Wahed 2
Esau bin Khalifa's b a h Rajub, 7st 10lbs, Luchman 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 8lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Kohinoor; 2 to 1 against Dameron; 3 to 1 against Rujub; and 6 to 1 Sultan against II.

Dameron cut out the work with the others at his girths. Turning into the straight Rajub looked like winning, but he collapsed when challenged, and Dameron and Sultan II. fought out the race and the latter just won. Time—3 mins. and 2 secs.

Fifth Race—"The Mahomedan Cup." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 862. Rs. 325 presented by a few Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. Weight: Handicap to be published the day before the race. Distance: 1¼ miles. Conditions: Five horses in *bona-fids* different interests to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, 9st 5lbs, A Wahed 2
Mr Stephen's g a h Avenger, 7st 6lbs, Pugh 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs 0
Major Reid's bn a h Brown Bee, 8st 12lbs, Robinson 0
Major Reid's b a h Amnesty, 7st 12lbs, Native 0
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday, 8st 7lbs, Chhuggan 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Artist; 2 to 1 against Tenebreuse; 4 to 1 against Alert, Avenger, and Brown Bee; and any price against the rest.

They all raced together till a furlong from home where Artist came out and easily beat Alert who was a length in front of Avenger. Time—2 mins. and 23 secs.

Sixth Race—"Galloway Welter." Rs. 400 added.—Distance: R. C and Straight. For 13-3 Arabs and C.-B.'s; other classes 13-2 and under. Above heights to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for inches:—Winners, once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Extra. Winners of a race, value Rs. 500 or upwards, 7lbs. extra for each such race won, or winners of a race, value Rs. 1,000 or upwards, 1st extra for each such race won. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Galloway and ponies landed after 1st September, 1892, allowed 12lbs. Entrance Rs. 25 to count starting declarations to be in the box by 6 p.m. this evening; half entries to go to the 2nd horse and quarter to the 3rd Galloways. G. R.'s and European Professionals 4lbs. extra.

Capt Woolmer's, g a gal Moonshine, 9st 13lbs, Owner 1
Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 11st 11lbs Capt Le-Gallais 2
H H Aga Khan's, g a gal Nicholas, 11st, Aga S Shah 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Speed-of-Thought; evens on Moonshine; and 4 to 1 against Nicholas.

This was a procession. Moonshine led from start to finish. Time.—3 mins. and 5 secs.

Seventh Race.—"Horse Welter Handicap." For all horses. Distance: 6 furlongs. Rs. 300 added. Starting stake Rs. 25 to go to the second horse. Declaration to be in the box at 6 p.m. this evening.

Aga Coochick Shah's b w m Minniehaha, 11st 7lb, Robinson 1
Capt Woolmer's g w m Silver Queen, 10st 12lb, Owner 2
Capt Rose' ch w m Shears, 10st 6lb, Owner 3

Betting: Evens on Minniehaha and Shears; and 2 to 1 against Silver Queen.

Silver Queen went off with the start, but was caught in the straight by the favourite, who won a popular victory by a length. Time.—1 min. and 20 secs.

ANGLO-INDIAN WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor MacMillan's able lecture on Anglo-Indian words must, thanks to the Press, have interested many who, like myself, were unable to be present, when it was delivered. Before the subject is quite forgotten, I should like, with your permission, to submit for serious criticism, a derivation of the word "peg," which suggested itself to me some fifteen years ago. I have never believed in the "peg in a coffin" and "peg in a can" explanations, and have always thought it unlikely that the word, in its sense of a diluted alcoholic drink, had an English origin. "Peg" does not, I believe, occur in English literature, except perhaps as a modern slang term. Tennyson certainly wrote in "The Vision of Sin :"

"Let me screw thee up a *peg*;
"Let me loose thy tongue with wine.
"Collest thou that thing a leg?
"Which is thinnest, thine or mine?"

But he can hardly have had the Anglo-Indian peg in his mind.

My suggestion is that the word is not English, slang or otherwise, but a pure Sanskrit derivative. "*Peya*," derived from the root "*pa*" to drink, means generally "anything drinkable," in particular "rice-water" or "rice-gruel." In Mahrathi "*peya*" becomes "*pej*;" which has the same meaning. Water in which rice has been boiled is not as a rule utilised in this country, except by dhobis, who find it a cheap and effective substitute for starch. But in the coast districts of the Southern Konkan rice-water, specially prepared for the purpose, is habitually drunk by the well-to-do classes. In Malwa, Goa, North Kanara, &c., almost every Hindu before leaving his house in the morning takes his "*pej*" or draught of rice-water. The "*pej*" is, in fact, a regular institution in these tracts, and is supposed to protect those who drink it from the rays of the sun and from biliousness.

What, I submit is, more likely and natural than that some of the early British residents—and there were several British factories in the tract where the *pej* is drunk—took to playfully calling their own much stronger drink a *pej*? The word, anglicised into "peg," would then have spread from these factories to Bombay, Surat, Calcutta, Madras, &c., and from hence to wherever the English language was spoken.

The origin and history of the word "toddy," undoubtedly a corruption of "*tadi*," ("palm juice"), must have been very similar. In both cases there is the same grim humour in appropriating the names of innocent local drinks to much stronger potations.

"Peg" as a corruption of "*pej*" is not, I think, a particularly startling alteration. Many of those quoted by Professor MacMillan are much worse; and to men who rendered "*galbat*" as "gallivat" and wrote disrespectfully of the illustrious Maharaja Shivaji *Bhonsle* as "the Bouncello," all atrocities in transliteration were possible. Besides "peg" is a more comfortable, if not a tenderer, word than *pej*, just as "toddy" suggests something more consoling than "*tadi*." "Peg," moreover, was already familiar English in another sense; and the history of all corruptions of vernacular words shows that the corrupters eagerly seized every possible opportunity of utilising such existing English sounds and words as had the remotest phonetic resemblance to the vernacular sounds to be rendered. Professor MacMillan has, I believe, (I have not the report of his lecture at present by me) clearly shown this.

Professor MacMillan's account of the origin of Tomfool-khel, as applied to badminton, is correct, except that Mr. Thomas Atkins had no part in the manufacture of the name. I was at Sattara when the game was first played there in June, 1873. It was the Gymkhana *mali* who with a splendid, but quite unconscious, irony first called the game *tam-phul-khel*, and our pattawallas, ghorawallas, &c., readily adopted the name. I remember giving the history of this name some years ago in your paper, (in a letter on the origin of the word "biscobra,") and suggesting what a puzzle might be made of it a hundred years hence, supposing the game of badminton then in existence, and generally known as the "Tom-fool" game. All evidence of its connection with "tamphul" would by then have disappeared. No one would then suppose that badminton had been originally played with battledores covered with the same material as tom-toms, and any suggestion that *phul*—"a flower"—was the origin of "fool" will propably be scouted as fanciful to the last degree. Philologists of the period would prefer to believe that we meant tomfoolery when we said it, and might also think, no doubt unfairly, that we were not far wrong in our supposed estimation of the character of the game.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 27. G. VIDAL.

THE SENATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me to point out some inaccuracies in your leader on yesterday's meeting of the Senate. It is evident that not only is your report of the meeting incomplete in the most essential part, but even contradictory to what is said in your leader. In the first place it is not a fact as asserted in your leader that Mr. Jardine supported Mr. Lee-Warner's proposition which was seconded by Mr. Mehta. Your reporter gives just the opposite, and what actually is the correct statement, that Mr. Jardine was opposed to the motion. The advice Mr. Jardine offered as regards the work of a "teller," would be thus correctly reported. "He advised Dr. Cama not to take upon himself the duty of a teller again, *which was a very thankless task.*" The words in italics appear in your report of the proceedings, and they convey a different meaning altogether to the intention you attribute to Mr. Jardine by your assertion in your leader that Mr. Jardine tendered Dr. Cama the advice never again to undertake the duties of a "teller," the nature of which he has not mastered. This correction gives a different aspect to your remarks on the deadlock at the Senate meeting.—Yours, &c.,

March 2. A. P. CAMA.

THERE is some excitement amongst the members of the Parliamentary Bar—for the most part a solemn and unimpressionable body. The reason is that two of the leaders who are doing some of the most lucrative work, are going to retire. It is not often that a young barrister, or comparatively a young barrister, in full swing of work retires; and it is almost without precedent that he does so by courting Parliamentary honours. But it is the peculiarity of the Parliamentary Bar that to seek a seat in the House of Commons is as deliberate a conclusion to a legal career as obtaining the Chiltern Hundreds is to a Parliamentary career. Mr. Cripps, Q. C., is, of course, one of these retiring counsel. The other leader is senior to Mr. Cripps, whose surrender to the charms of the House of Commons, is not yet absolutely announced, but is thought highly probable and eminently desirable by his legal brethren at the same Bar. Mr. Cripps will be the candidate for the Stroud division in the Unionist interest.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

A SCENE IN COURT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 27.

THE proceedings in this case have dragged somewhat during the past month, but new life was infused into the case by Mr. Rudra's application to call rebutting evidence. To-day the Court discussed the list of witnesses applied for by the prosecution, and this document led to a good deal of heated discussion, and a pitched battle between the opposing counsel.

Mr. Norton said that before he spoke with regard to the list of witnesses proposed to be called by Mr. Rudra, he would call a witness, who would in some measure show how such a document as that presented to his Worship was compiled. A more scandalous document than that which bore Mr. Rudra's name he had never heard of.

Mr. Rudra objected to further evidence being called.

His Worship overruled the objection.

Narain Rao, a cotewalla to Sir Koorshed Jah, said he knew Mr. Rudra, who was in Sir Koorshed Jah's service. Last Sunday week he had an interview with Mr. Rudra at his bungalow, Sifabad; he was sent for. He had a conversation with Mr. Rudra, and witness made a report of the conversation to his master Sir Koorshed Jah, and the document was afterwards given to Sajit Beg. The document was as follows:—"My Lord,—Yesterday at 5 o'clock Mr. Rudra, barrister, sent for me, took me aside and gave the following message to me for you. "I have eaten the Nawab Sahib's salt, therefore, whatever service I can render to him I shall not fail in doing that, the Nawab Sahib may not suffer any injury or harm. Up till now in the case of Mehdi Hassan all the witnesses for Mitra's side have been examined. It now remains for Mehdi Hassan to put in evidence to clear himself of the charge against him. About this matter Mehdi Hassan informs me that you have been aiding with money to conduct the case, and when first the draft of the pamphlet was prepared it was read to you by Aga Mirza Sahib (Sarwar Jung). This was told to Mehdi Hassan by a spy either in your service or in that of Aga Mirza Sahib, and there is also a document addressed to Busheer-ud-Dowlah (the Minister) that when you (Koorshed Jah) went out on a journey to some place one of your 'mahels' (wives) was photographed, the first negative of which remained with the photographer, and to regain which great exertions were made, and a man was sent with money to bring the negative, but that man put the money in his own pocket, and delivered the letter to the photographer and received the negative and became then a favourite servant of yours. All this is put down in that paper and several other matters which give support to Mehdi Hassan's case. For this reason Busheer-ud-Dowlah is doing his best to get your evidence taken in the case, and it is quite probable that you will be called on by Tuesday next to give your evidence. My own opinion is that Rajah Kishen Pershad and Nawab Fukr-ul-Mulk have been paying money to Aga Mirza Sahib; therefore, I beg you that if you only give me a hint in this respect, I shall take care to keep your name out of it, because they ask you to give your evidence only to prove that money was given to Aga Mirza by the nobles of this place for this pamphlet, and that is what they wish to prove. If I receive a reply by this evening I shall know what to do. I shall get that paper either to-day or to-morrow, and then will give you more information about it."

Cross-examination of witness by Mr. Rudra: Mr. Rudra left Sir Koorshed Jah's service a year ago; witness was always on friendly terms with Mr. Rudra who was always loyal to Sir Koorshed Jah. Mr. Rudra did say that if he could get sufficient evidence from the Peishcar and Fukr-ul-Mulk he would dispense with Sir Koorshed Jah's evidence. There was no threat to Sir Koorshed Jah.

Mr. Norton then went on to deal with the list of witnesses presented to the Court by Mr. Rudra, and already published in our columns. He said when his Worship granted the privilege of calling rebutting evidence, they were told it would be to rebut specific statements regarding the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. It was inconceivable than how Sarwar Jung's name should be on the record. There had been a constant attempt to drag his name into the case, not with a view of showing directly or indirectly what the past character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was, but with a view of showing Sarwar Jung had been bribing defence-witnesses, coaching, tutoring them, and telling them what to say, and how to say it. The ruling of the Court distinctly excluded any testimony to show that the defence-witnesses had been tutored by Sarwar Jung, or any one else. The list of witnesses was a dishonest and most improper, application for the purpose of insulting Sarwar Jung, and for a political purpose with the hope that if sufficient dirt was thrown some of it would be sure to stick; also to gain time in the further hope that some accident might turn up which would possibly save Mehdi Hassan from the fate he so richly deserved. The application was nothing more or less than an attempt to get a roving Commission over the whole case. After dealing with the documents asked to be produced by Sarwar Jung, Mr. Norton concluded by saying that the application was dishonest, improper, and unprofessional, made not for the purpose of justice but for the purpose of delay.

Mr. J. B. Nelson, barrister, appeared for Sarwar Jung and Miss Sarwar Jung. He said, generally speaking Sarwar Jung was not in a position to rebut one single fact deposed to, but on the contrary if he had to give evidence at all it would be distinctly in favour of the defence. Sarwar Jung had no correspondence between himself and Mitra, or between himself and Mr. Edgelow or Mr. Norton. With regard to the papers of the contemplated removal of Sujat Ali, a prosecution-witness, from the Court of Wards, it was entirely erroneous to suggest that there had been a contemplated removal. On the other hand, Sujrt had asked to leave the Court of Wards and Sarwar Jung had declined to let him go. As to the pay and position of Syed Hussain Belgrami, Sarwar Jung did not inform the court that the application should be made to the Minister as he had nothing to do with it. Coming to the atrocious libel about the payment of Rs. 5,000 by Sarwar Jung to Yusuf-uz-Uman, a defence-witness, Sarwar Jung denied emphatically all knowledge of any such transaction. With regard to Miss Sarwar Jung, he was entitled to say she had absolutely no knowledge of anything connected with the case. She is a young unmarried girl in her teens, and knew nothing whatever about what had been going on, and her appearance in a court of justice was absolutely impossible. He had nothing to add to what his learned friend, Mr. Norton, had already said.

Mr. Rudra said he had to deal with two utterances of a violent and unprofessional character such as he had never heard in a court of law before, launched by one counsel against another. These gentlemen had in the fulness of their knowledge, in the fulness of their acquaintance with professional etiquette, charged Mr. Rudra against him personally most scandalous remarks.

Mr. Nelson: I must object to these remarks.

Mr. Rudra: My learned friend has said "ditto" to Mr. Burke, and has endorsed all he has said with regard to myself. He has endorsed the words, "dishonest, improper, and unprofessional."

His Worship: I understand that counsel is acting under instructions.

Mr. Nelson: But the application before us purports to be signed by Mehdi Hassan.

Mr. Rudra: The word "unprofessional" can only apply to me.

His Worship: I take it that the words "dishonest and improper" do not apply to you.

Mr. Rudra: If my learned friend disclaims it I shall be satisfied.

Mr. Norton: Your Honor has put the right construction on what I have said.

Mr. Rudra: There still remains the charge of unprofessional conduct. It is most serious. What is left for a barrister when a charge such as this is made? I insist upon it being withdrawn unless the charge is fully proved. No professional man has a right to make it unless he is prepared to prove the charge fully.

Mr. Nelson: I must protest against being included. With this I have had nothing to do.

Mr. Rudra: My learned friend agreed with Mr. Norton's remarks.

Mr. Nelson: I said I had nothing to add to them.

Mr. Rudra: Inferentially I take it he did agree with the remarks.

Mr. Nelson: I have already said I had nothing to do with them.

Mr. Rudra: I accept that. But with regard to Mr. Norton I must say it was a most unprofessional remark. But his ways are not the ways of the profession. In the glory of his verbosity, the enchantment of his eloquence, and the force of his character, that is the kind of language he has chosen to adopt throughout this case. Mr. Rudra then dealt with his application.

His Worship said he had decided to allow evidence on the point of justification, and disallow the application to bring witnesses to show that the whole of the defence was corrupt. If, however, Mr. Rudra said that a certain witness had made certain statements against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and it could be proved he was not in a position to know those facts, such evidence would be allowed. If prosecution could prove that a witness had been bribed that would be evidence. His Worship would allow Sarwar Jung to be called on those points, and produce papers on those points only.

Mr. Rudra said it was necessary that letters between Sarwar Jung and Mitra, Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Norton should be produced. It had been denied that any were in existence, but that denial ought to come from the lips of Sarwar Jung. If they could produce those letters they would show that the whole of the defence had been concocted, and tainted from beginning to end.

His Worship: I have disallowed this. You can only call evidence on certain specific facts alleged against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. I will accept proof of witnesses being bribed.

Mr. Rudra, in applying for papers with regard to Syed Hussain Belgrami in the possession of Sarwar Jung, contended they would prove the treatment Syed Hussain had received since he addressed his letter to the Court, and why he had received that treatment. Baker Hussain had also suffered a great deal, and they proposed to call him in rebuttal. His learned friend had said that Syed Hussain's and Baker Hussain's papers had nothing to do with the case, but if they could show that intimidation was even now going on, surely they would affect the justification. They would show that the whole of the justification evidence was rotten to the core, and they ought to be allowed to show intimidation in any manner they chose. They proposed to show that witnesses who had spoken in favour of the prosecution had suffered, while those who spoke for the defence had risen high in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

His Worship disallowed this part of the application.

The whole of the witnesses asked for were allowed with the exception of Miss Sarwar Jung and Mrs. Syed Ali Belgrami. With regard to the latter the Magistrate held over his decision.

Mr. Norton, speaking as to Miss Sarwar Jung, pointed out the fact that she was only fifteen years of age, and asked how she could speak to facts that had taken place five years before she was born. Nothing more degrading could be imagined than that a child should be dragged into the Court to speak to the corrupt and filthy life of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

Mr. Rudra said he would not dispute about Miss Sarwar Jung's age, but he was instructed a certain bribe was paid in the zenana in her presence, and that she was also acquainted with the circumstances under which a certain document was produced in Court.

His Worship: I must have full information.

Mr. Rudra, continuing, said the woman bribed was Mrs. Rostan, who was paid Rs. 500 in the zenana. The document would show facts with regard to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's dress in her photograph in native dress.

Mr. Norton pointed out that Mrs. Rostan was a hostile witness to the defence, and in fact they had even had to arrest her, and he believed that at the present moment she was threatening Mehdi Hassan, because she had not got her share of the bribe given to another party. The production of the photograph in question was beside the point.

The Magistrate: Can you bring any one before me who will say they personally know the money was paid in the presence of Miss Sarwar Jung?

Mr. Norton: If they can they will give me the name of the person, I will call him.

Mr. Rudra: I cannot.

Mr. Norton: I thought not.

His Worship disallowed the application for Miss Sarwar Jung.

It wat decided to call Jaffer Hussain and Syed Hussain Belgrami also.

The Court then adjourned.

HYDERABAD, FEB. 28.

To-day the first of the witnesses to give rebutting evidence was called, and the following testimony was recorded:—

Furidoonji Jamsetji, Private Secretary to H. E the Minister, said, Salar Jung II. was made Minister in Feb. 1884, and resigned in April, 1877. Witness was a non-official private secretary to him. Salar Jung used to visit Bolarum, and probably Mehdi Hassan would have been there as all the secretaries went up. He might have seen Mrs. Mehdi Hassan there but could not swear. He did not remember Mehdi Hassan living out in a tent at Bolarum, and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan living in the house with Salar Jung. Witness had known Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan since 1884. He had met Mrs. Mehdi Hassan repeatedly since, and always knew her as "Mrs. Mehdi Hassan." When he first knew her she did not go about much, but went out more frequently later on. He had seen her at the city palace of Salar Jung, but had not seen Sarwar Jung present on the same occasion. Witness did not remember the fact of Salar Jung falling ill and removing to Bolarum. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan did not act as his nurse on any occasion to witness's knowledge. Witness was trusted by Salar Jung. So far as he knew the statement in the pamphlet that "Sir Salar gladly consented to accept Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's services as a nurse" was not true, but witness was a good deal away in the district. He never saw any improper intimacy between them. He had seen no improper intimacy between Mustaph Ali and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. He did not know either through the influence of Sir Salar Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was hoisted into the highest circles. It is true that there was a row about Mrs. Hassan's right of precedence. One evening Mr. Mehdi Hassan came to witness, and asked why his wife was not taken in to dinner by a proper person. Witness reported the matter to Sir Salar Jung who wrote to the Resident about it, and she was accorded a certain precedence. Mehdi Hassan was the youngest Secretary, and with the exception of Mehdi Ali was drawing the largest pay.

From your knowledge of Mustaph Ali would you place implicit confidence in him?—I would not lend him money because he is not in a position to repay, but I would trust him in other things. I think his word can be relied upon.

Mr. Rudra asked several questions, but the Court declined to record them as it was a waste of time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton, witness said it was possible for Mehdi Hassan to have gone to Bolarum without his knowledge. The late Mrs. George Palmer complained about Mrs. Mehdi Hasson's precedence. Mrs. Palmer was a particularly respectable lady.

The Court then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, under the command of Captain C. P. G. Hicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 5th February, calling at Malta on the 13th, Port Said on the 17th and Suez on the 19th idem. She has brought 52 officers, 15 ladies, 10 officers' children, 1,191 men rank file, 35 women, and 40 children. During the voyage one man of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, died of pneumonia, he was buried at Suez. She had fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs W F de H Curtis and 4 children, R H A
Capt and Mrs L Maunsell, Staff
Lieut-Col J E Joselyn, R A
Surgn-Major and Mrs R H Forman, A M S
Surgn-Major E North, A M S
Major B R Harves, 2nd Bn Muns Fusirs
Capt C W Knox, 1st Hants
Capt and Mrs E R C Graham, 1st Cheshire
Capt and Mrs J Mac N Walter and child, 1st Devon
Capt R L Walter, 2nd Hussars
Capt and Mrs W E Danby, 2nd Dragoon Guards
Capt A T Baker, R A
Capt and Mrs W S Dods, 1st Norfolk
Surg-Capt H J M Buist, Med Staff
Surg-Capt F W Begbie, Med Staff
Surg-Capt J H E Austin, Med Staff
Capt and Qr Mr C Hills, 2nd Bn Dub Fusirs
Capt N S Bertie Clay, R A
Capt C C Reid, Indian Staff
Capt W F Emalis, 2nd Lanc Fusirs
Cap

and made out of love of the work they had to do. The first point he would like to touch was with reference to their educational policy. He did not mean the question of education of heathen men in schools. He remembered what Rev. Ganpatrao Navalkar had said, and the speaker believes that they had no educational policy. He knew chiefly what the S. P. G. work had done, as he was aware that true Missionary Society had some kind of educational policy. There must be some instrument by which education could be imparted. He was bound to make a confession that fourteen years ago he started the mission work in this country with tremendous work against their mission society. The organisation had been better than the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. They had their schools at Ahmednugger. They had an industrial school at Dapoli, and attempt was made for finding means for higher education. There was no unity at all in the educational scheme. The missionaries did not know what they definitely aimed at. The instruction to be imparted greatly depended upon the efficiency of the masters, and if Government took the trouble of providing certificates to the masters for efficiency it would be better. They wanted that some one should come forward and take lead in the matter. The schoolmasters should be competent men. He thought that there should be some kind of educational system, and they should get better results. The class system which might be practical should be adopted in this country for lower classes. In Hubli and Dharwar the work was to be done amongst the higher classes who were weavers. A school was established at Koregaum, where other boys who were non-Christians were also admitted. He had seen in Tanjore, where caste system was brought into the Church, people of higher caste did not like to mix and study with low-caste people. There should not be only simple education, but there must be a far more liberal policy and liberal system of education. Theology should not be the only instruction to be imparted. There should be faith in our diocese and our work. At the last Decennial Conference there were more than thirty Indian missionaries, and those missionaries almost universally spoke of European missionaries as foreigners. He thought that the missionaries should not be spoken of as foreigners. The Archbishop of Canterbury had once expressed himself in favour of the colloquial system, and that the system pointed out to the Indian students was very good indeed, but the question was whether it would produce the desired effect in India. They must spend their time in learning and pay attention to religion. They must always read the Bible.

The Rev. J. H. Lord said the last speaker should bear in mind the difficulties, which were presented in getting the men to go out. They must, first of all, procure the means of proceeding with the business. They were certainly languishing in the work, because they had not sufficient men and sufficient funds. If they would get men and funds they would be able to work on a proper line. The Rev. Mr. Remington had said that there was no educational policy. He must not call it educational policy but educational question; they had first to remove the greatest difficulties which stood in its way. They were hampered on account of insufficient funds. They wanted men who were capable of leading the educational branch, if those means were not provided their educational policy should necessarily come to a stand-still. They knew that the policy was not void of defect, but they also knew that there were difficulties, which rendered them unable to work on the lines they desired. They must receive influence from the proper side. They worshipped the work of the classes which had respect for Christianity. He did not think that they would have anything to fear about caste question. Christianity was started from the bottom to work up. He hoped that there would be no difficulty about caste question a few years afterwards.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, said that organization for missionary work was necessary. He thought that it would be to their interest if unity prevailed amongst themissionaries. He called the Church a department. He remembered that in this presidency during a cholera epidemic five or six men had fallen victim to the dreadful malady. One of them went to the chaplain of his parish, but he was informed that the chaplain refused to go to the hospital to see the sick, although there were two other priests at that station. Only the other day a Christian child died and the unfortunate parents of the child went to the chaplain to ask him to have the child buried. The chaplain of the locality had gone up-country, and, therefore, the parents of the child went to another chaplain, who said that he was helpless, and could not do anything in the matter as the locality where the child had died was beyond his jurisdiction. The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay said that the missionaries were acting in a wise manner, and they ought to deal with them in a kind and lenient way. They should help in the missionary work. He did not really want to speak much on the Rev. Mr. Taylor's paper. He was inclined to think that they should have congregation of Indian Christians in the Cathedral, and preach the Gospel to them. The Rev. Brother Beal had exerted himself very much to effect work in that direction. There was considerable work for the S. P. G. in the way of preaching and giving addresses at missionary meeting. In England he had preached on several occasions. In one of the Cathedrals there were about 600 people assembled, but they did not heartily like to be present there, and did not attend to the sermons. One of them told the Archdeacon that the subject was such a dull one that they did not like to listen to preaching. (Laughter.) At a meeting when the Bishop of the diocese, had presided the people, who were present there, were anxious to go home; some for their supper or dinner, as the case might be, or some for recreation. Mr. Peel's paper must sink to their hearts. It was worthy of their consideration, and it should surely touch their hearts.

The Lord Bishop said that the real question was that what force could be applied to get out of the heathen that was defective: and the rules of this country which prevailed in the churches of India and included Indian societies generally. The answer was twofold, or, rather, his Lordship would say that the answer was single. The Holy Scripture of God lay by all that went up generally. A Christian was Christ and Christ was Christian. The missionaries required courage in forcing their claims upon their European congregation. He regretted that the attitude of the latter was not sometimes conventional. He had sometimes noticed with great regret that some of his brethren treated those around them in a contemptuous—sometimes in a more than contemptuous—way, simply because they were not Europeans. He thought that at all events clergymen in India should look to them with sympathetic courtesy. He had noticed more than once, sometimes very conspicuously, such unpleasant scenes. They must adopt something more than sympathetic attitude toward Indians or Native Christians around them. He had heard what Mr. Brown had said about a chaplain refusing to go to hospital. There must be legal division of duties, and when the chaplain refused to go to hospital he must have thought that it was not his legal duty to do so. However, such should not happen. When he recently went to Ceylon, he was satisfied with the work, which was being done there. Many of the Christians there were non-officials. The feelings of race or caste prejudice should not be allowed to intervene. The work of the missionaries would then proceed smoothly. They should pursue after the education, which developed their latent power. They should not decide anything without full consideration. He promised to carefully consider what had been said in the papers. If they worked harmoniously they would derive profit.

In the afternoon the Lord Bishop stated that he would not deliver the address to the diocese that evening.

The Rev. G. Peel then read a paper on "Spiritual Loss and Gain."

The Lord Bishop then stated that the Archdeacon was to deliver an address on the "Incarnation in its relation to every-day Life," but he was very unwillingly prevented by illness from doing so.

The Rev. F. N. Hill then read a paper on the "Necessity of System in the Devotional Life."

The Lord Bishop stated the Rev. E. H. Beale was to read a paper on the subject of the "Necessity of faith in the Church as the fullest possible manifestation of the life of God in Creation," but for certain reason the paper would not be read.

His Lordship asked if any member liked to say anything on the subjects introduced by the Rev. F. N. Hill and the Rev. G. Peel, but no members desired to introduce discussion on the subject.

The Lord Bishop then said that, in concluding their considerations that evening he wanted to start with the point, as to what was devotional life. The devotional life in the soul was the return of God in them. He knew nothing else which could be called devotional life. The holy spirit from God indwelled in their souls They received grace for grace. In the first place God imparted grace to them on the blessed principle of exchange. In this world they lived by constant giving and taking. The principle was to give and take something in return. Devotional life was returnedto God and the soul returned to God. When he said that devotional life returned to God he did not mean to say that God took it from them. There was sometimes freshness about their devotional life. Devotional life directed the approach to God. He thought that there was some danger of spiritual life, because it was of a professional character. Their rescue depended on prayer. Sometimes their ruin depended upon their sins. Self-discipline would arouse themselves. It was imperative upon them that they should say morning and evening prayers. Even if they have had no time they should say a word or two of prayer when they got up from bed in the morning. They must make a rule to reserve time for meditation and prayer. They should read few verses when going to bed, and recall them to mind when they got up in the morning. Prayer was very essential. God expected prayer from them in exchange for graces. They were all servants of the Master. By having some system or method or rule they would be able to have help of the spirit of God. They should not allow people about them to feel that their equilibrium was upset or carried away. There must be constant feeling around them. He spoke of the mastery in the devotional life. In their first waking moments they should utter prayer. They always felt great relief after they had said their prayer.

After the Lord Bishop had concluded his remarks the Diocesan Conference terminated, there being no further business before the meeting.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISITATION.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE following is a continuation of the charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay in opening the Diocesan Conference on Tuesday last:—

One does not need to have lived very long, or to have followed religious controversy very closely, to arrive at a knowledge of two facts very useful as a preservative against panics. The first is that an opinion may be decried as subversive of the very bases of Christianity, that any person who refuses to denounce it may himself have to face denunciation as a traitor to the faith which he professes; that it may be proclaimed that if once it prevails it is all over with the Church and her beliefs, and then, that after the lapse of a few years it may be found to have been tacitly admitted by thousands of faithful Christians; that it may come to be regarded as self-evident by many who have never doubted about the faith; nay, that it may be treated by all reasonable Christians as something, to doubt about which would be to expose the religion which we profess to the contempt of thoughtful people. The other is that a novel opinion may be proclaimed as too plain to be doubted of; that one may be told that to treat it as unproved is to show oneself hopelessly impenetrable by considerations of obvious logic, and then, again, that after the lapse of a few years, this position once so novel and so startling, may be treated as quite antiquated and absurd, that the very school which brought it forward to begin with, may have worked back by slow degrees to admitting that the traditional belief was at all events much nearer to the truth than the position so confidently put forward upon evidence so very inconclusive. Let me exemplify each point in greater detail. I am old enough to remember a time when to admit that the Creation of all things might possibly not have been completed in six days of twenty-four hours each was to expose oneself to unqualified denunciation as a depraver of the truth of Christianity. And there was a time not so very long ago, when to believe that the three first Gospels as we have them were really produced in the first century was to expose oneself to being treated by a certain school as too prejudiced to be even worth arguing with. Yet to-day the very exponents of that school will admit that the traditional date, to which the Church attributes those Gospels, is at any rate nearer the right one than that which was so confidently assigned to them by the founders of the Tubingen School of Criticism. And today, I suppose Christians of every school understand that God's glory in Creation is not less clearly seen when we recognise that the exercise of Creative Energy has extended over millions of ages, not merely over units of days. I need not speak of the harm that we may do if we are prepared to surrender our position just because any school which impugns it expresses itself loudly and confidently. About the harm which I conceive that we may do if we treat everything which seems startling as being subversive, I must now proceed to speak at greater length. There is a maxim of strategy in war which I have often thought that we ought to treat as axiomatic when we are ordering our defence of the Gospel—never fight with a river in your rear; never order your line of battle in such a fashion that a single retrograde movement may involve you in irretrievable ruin: never turn what might have been a defence, had you placed it between you and the enemy, into a trap to shut upon you and hold you fast, should it prove that the position which you have adopted is not defensible at every point. I have been compelled—most unwillingly, believe me—into thinking that this fatal mistake has been made in more than one instance by defenders of the truth of the Gospel who have stood in the forefront of the battle, and whose services to the cause of the Lord have earned the gratitude of the Church to all time. Their services, indeed, have been such that it were almost impertinence in me to assume that my eulogies could exalt them. And yet I find it incumbent upon me to ask whether in regard to this one point they have not adopted a false position. They have encountered the questions of the Higher Criticism with the assertion that they are closed ones for all by the Authority of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Now, if we are trying to find an attitude for ourselves towards the questions which are raised by the Higher Criticism, we shall, of course, have to ask at some point how far we are required, or are not required, to take count of the possible consequences to which we might find ourselves committed were the critics to establish their position? It is impossible to conceal it from ourselves that these questions of authorship and of date may have a bearing, and a very important a bearing, upon that deepest of all interests for a Christain, the Authority of our Lord Jesus Christ, our belief in him as the Infallible Teacher for all men in every age of the world. Bearing in mind that at some point and in some way His Authority must come in to the question, we have to choose our strategical position, and to decide when and how we shall invoke it. Now, if we encounter these questions at the outset by saying that they are barred for us once for all by utterances, or by assumptions, of our Blessed Lord, it appears to me that we commit the mistake of posting ourselves with the river in our rear; of so ordering ourselves as to risk total loss if a single position in our line should not prove defensible in its integrity. It may prove, as some have held that it did, that the Authority of our Lord Jesus Christ is so staked upon the character of certain books as being the work of given authors, at given dates, that we cannot even raise a question upon the point without abandoning our allegiance to him. Should it so prove, we must face the fact and its consequences. But if that fact be less certain, less inevitable than it has been held in some quarters that it is, we shall do well not to commit ourselves, perhaps irrevocably, to the statement that one conclusion about those books must carry with it a consequence so tremendous. Before staking our all upon this issue, it were surely well to make perfectly certain that the position is so absolutely true that at some stage or other of the argument it may be and must be introduced. I have indicated instances above where such positions have been laid down upon other points, and have been afterwards shown to be unnecessary, and either confessedly or at least tacitly, abandoned. And you may argue that in spite of their abandonment, the disasters of which I speak have not followed. Yet I do not think that a position such as this can ever be laid down, and then abandoned, without consequences resulting to many people which were utterly unforeseen by those responsible. They themselves and the more steadfast of their followers may be able to acquiesce after a time in the abandonment of the original position. But what, we ought to ask, has been the effect upon some who were less surely established in their personal allegiance to Jesus Christ? Will they always be able to forget how they were told at some critical moment that to regard some great question as even open was to break with the Master once for all? The conclusion thus denounced as atheistic becomes, it may be, axiomatic, incontrovertible; furnishes a category, I might call it, to all their thinking, becomes incorporated with those impalpable *media*, through which they see all subjects of all thought and we have told them, with what authority we could, that if once they accepted it as true, they must cease to think of Christ as Infallible. It may be that their allegiance to Him will survive even a shock such as this. God grant that such may prove to be the case with every soul subjected unnecessarily to an ordeal so scathing and so crucial. But I fear that in many, many cases the belief which they have been told must pass away as the consequence of accepting the new position will not prove strong enough, spiritually, to accommodate itself to altered conditions, and to survive as the central spring of all action. If we challenge people to be logical at all hazards to what may possible prove to be untenable we may find that they will take us at our word—only not in the direction that we intended. Do not mistake me, I beg, for a single moment. I do not say that the traditional belief about the authorship and and the dates of these books has been proved to be intellectually untenable. I am thinking of the Ptolemaic astronomy, or, say, of Creation in six days. I am pleading that the question now before us be not treated as those were treated, lest it prove that the issue be the same. I am pleading that we should ask ourselves now what it had been well that the Roman Curia had asked itself before it condemned Galileo—it is not within the bounds of possibility that a proposition which we denounce as atheistic may hereafter, like Galileo's great thesis, approve itself as first certain and then harmless. How for I am from regarding it as certain that the critics have established their position; how far from regarding it as probable that its extremer form can ever be established, I hope to convince you in a few minutes. At this point I must deal with another question, some answer to which must be furnished if I am to persuade you that enquiry of every kind is not to be barred at the outset by the appeal to our Lord Jesus Christ; but the statement that loyalty to Him stands or falls with the traditional position. If I deprecate as unnecessary and impolitic the introduction of an appeal to His Authority, at this stage of the enquiry at any rate, I must offer some answer to the question, by what process, or along what lines I would reconcile loyalty to him with that freedom which I maintain to be allowable. I shall have to ask you to follow me at some length through an argument which cannot be made an easy one. But to avoid it is, I fear, an impossibility. Let me say before entering upon it, that I am far from regarding it as final; that I rather put it forth as a suggestion than insist on it as an ultimate solution. We have been told, then, to put it once more, that our Master so treated the Old Testament, and that both directly and indirectly, as having been written by the authors, and at the dates assigned by Jewish tradition, that we, if we raise a question upon the subject are breaking with him as Infallible. Before considering this proposition, I must begin, as one has so often to begin, by asking for a definition of its terms. What is an Infallible Teacher? In what sense is the word Infallible employed, when we apply it to our Lord Jesus Christ? Apart from an accurate definition, its use must be simply misleading. In attempting a definition of this term, and, indeed, in all this division of my subject, I shall draw freely upon words of my own which have already been given to the world in the "Indian Church Quarterly Review." I define Infallibility, then, as follows:—To be Infallible is to be incapable of being wrong, to be certain of being absolutely right on any subject, to the knowledge of which the mind has been actually applied. Infallibility, when we apply it to our Lord, means absolute certainty of knowledge on every subject, the knowledge of which was essential to His work in the world; whether such knowledge were accessible to Him or not through ordinary channels of information. I am thus particular in defining the word, because I conceive that the whole argument which I am criticising is based upon an inaccurate definition of it, on the substitution for the notion, infallibility, of another notion, essentially different. Where some teachers have spoken of infallibility, I conceive that throughout their whole argument they have been substituting for Infability, Omniscience—which is something wholly different. Before stating the distinction in detail, let me guard myself against a possible misconception. I do not forget for a moment that our Lord is Omniscient, as God; though I do not hold that He communicated that attribute to the Humanity which He assumed for our sake. I shall have much more to say on this subject. For the present I but ask you in passing to remember in all that I have to say, that I bear in mind the essential Omniscience which belongs to him as the Word of the Father, the Wisdom Co-eternal with the Divine being. I have said that in the reasoning which I have to criticise the word *Infallible* is constantly used where *Omniscience* is the attribute really meant. My next task, then, is to define at full length what I mean by the distinction between the two. To be omnisicent is to have actually in possession all possible knowledge on all subjects; not only to be capable of knowing all things were they presented, or were their occasion for knowing them; but actually to have realised in friction whatever there is to be known. To be infallible is to be incapable of being wrong, to be certain of being actually right, on any subject to the knowledge of which the mind has been actually applied. Omniscience has no bounds or limitations, leaves no room for application or abstention, needs no processes, no efforts, no advances; it is an all comprising intuition of all things that there are to be known. Again, Omniscience presupposes no motives, is defined by no purposes in intentions. All things, we may say, are equally important to it; for it is the actual intuitional apprehension of them, not guided in this or that direction according to the needs of the knower, or the requirements of anything which he has to do. It *is disinterested*, so to speak, a purely intellectual attribute—so far as we can draw such a distinction where the subject is Superhuman, nay, Infinite. Infallibility may have its strict limitations, may apply only to a certain range of subjects, may be exercised upon them at one moment, having never before even approached them. The distinction between the actual and the possible is as certainly applicable to Infallibility as it is certainly inapplicable to Omniscience. Infallibility is as capable of advance of effort, of progress, of acquirement, as Omniscience is incapable of any of them. And, again, Infallibility connects itself with purpose, with the motive with which knowledge is granted. To be Omniscient belongs, once more, to the region of the purely notional, so far as the distinction is admissible Infallibility moves in another region, the region of purpose and intention; where there are reasons for knowing this or that; and where, therefore, by parity of argument, such reasons for possessing knowledge may be wanting. It is with all these considerations in view that I say of the Humanity of our Blessed Lord, that I can see no reason whatever for believing that it possessed Omniscience, as distinguished from Infallibility; that it had the actual fruition of all knowledge on every possible subject of knowledge; that it ranged everywhere with the intuition which knows no limits, which is separable from all thought of purpose, from all questions of reasons for knowing. I shall doubtless be asked at this point whether I consider that the assertions which I am making are compatible with the Catholic belief about the Unity of the Person of our Lord; whether it is possible that one and the same Person can at the same time be Omniscient as God, and yet limited in knowledge as Man. I reply that I believe it to be thus compatible; I hold that there is no more contradiction in believing Him Omniscient as God and yet self-limited in knowledge as Man, than in believing Him to be impossible as God and yet to have suffered as Man. I admit that to reconcile the two, lies beyond our reasoning powers. But so does our whole belief about His Person lie beyond our reasoning powers. We cannot conceive how it could be that when He cried in His anguish on the Cross, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" he was, as from Eternity He had been, in full fruition of communion with the Father in the Nature which belonged to Him as God. Yet we do deny on that account that in the Humanity which, He wore for our sake He was deprived of sensible communion with the Father to whom He was offering Himself. It is to me, then, a mere question of evidence, of what we read of Him in the pages of the Evangelists whether He communicated the Omniscience of His Godhead to the Humanity with which He lived among men. I know that it is abundantly possible to set the Evangelists on one side, and to argue the whole question, *a priori*, from what we know of Him dogmatically and in the abstract. There exist not a few such arguments, conclusive and absolutely unanswerable, if a single condition be granted, namely the right to use as much of the Gospels as falls in with our reasoning *a priori*, and to leave ignored, or practically denied, all that tells so unmistakably the other way. But just let me give you a few specimens of the propositions involved in such arguments, and I think you will certainly admit that we must regard them with a good deal of suspicion. Our Lord told his disciples in plain words that "of the day and the hour" of his final coming "knoweth no man; no, nor the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father." Now we find that for the purposes of this argument it has to be urged that when he said that he did not know, he meant that in the person of the Church he did not know;—that is to say, that He would never let us know it; though all the time He did know it Himself: or, again, that for present purposes He did not know it; that is, that He knew it but would not tell it. Let me tell you one other fact about these reasonings. It is that, if they prove anything at all, they prove this, that from the very moment of the Annunciation our Lord knew everything in His Humanity. Every argument which can establish a *priori* that He ever was Omniscient as Man will serve, if you press it far enough to establish this last conclusion. I do not hold, then, to return to my immediate subject, that we are bound by our belief in the Incarnation, to believe that the Omniscience of the Godhead was communicated to the Humanity of Jesus Christ. Nor do I hold that by arguing that it was not, I deny the Unity of His Person, any more than we can be accused of denying it when we say that the unchangeableness of the Godhead was not communicated to it, or when we affirm that Luther was wrong in attributing Ubiquity to it in his doctrine of consubstantiation. But if we need not deduce a *priori* from the decisions of the Councils of the Church, that our Blessed Lord was Omniscient in His Humanity, I would ask next, does the portrait of the Evangelists present Him for our acceptance as such? To bring out what I mean in full detail, I shall take two episodes from the Gospel narrative and ask you to say about each of them, whether it loses or gains in significance by the assumption that He Who is there pictured to us knew all things intuitively, at all times in the region of his Human Intelligence; whether the human mind—nay, through the agency of the Human Brain which we know that He assumed for our sakes—had actually embodied before it all things that there were to be known in the world by which he was surrounded. Take, first, the exquisite narrative of the finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple. See him seated, at twelve years old, among the doctors: both hearing them and asking them questions. Then picture the entrance of His Mother and of him whom He obeyed as a father. Hear His Mother's reproachful interrogation asking why He had treated them thus, had exposed them to three days of anxious searching. Take his simple, boyish reply: "How was it that you were looking for me? Did you not know that it was fitting that I should be in the house of My Father?" Go a little deeper into the meaning of His question: picture fully the alternatives which lie before us according as we think of the Speaker as knowing all things with a Human intuition, or, on the other hand, as having asked them the question as one of our own children might ask it. He asked His Mother: "How was it that you were looking for Me? Did you not know that it was meet that I should be in My Father's house?" Now, what I ask was the meaning of that question? Was it the natural, ingenuous expression of a boy's confidence in the wisdom of His elders? Did it mean exactly what it seemed to mean.—I never thought you would be anxious about me; I felt sure you would know where I was: I would not willingly have given you this anxiety, but I just did what seemed right, feeling sure that you would both understand me. If we believe that He really grew in Wisdom, this, I think, is the natural interpretation—that He had no Omniscient intuition of all that they were doing and suffering. Assume for Him such an intuition, and how must His answer be interpreted? We must suppose that all through those three days He knew well how they were seeking Him with anxious hearts? How they were not really wise enough or discerning enough to infer what his actions had been? And that he now asked them how it was that they had sought for him although he had known it all the time. For my part I prefer to believe that his question meant just what it appeared to mean; that the Heavenly child, still growing in Wisdom, wished no Omniscient intuition of all things, had thought, as we love our children for thinking, that Father and Mother were so wise that they were sure to know everything instinctively. Remember, if He ever was Omniscient as regards His Human understanding. He was so throughout those three days. If there was nothing at any time which He did not know with the human understanding which He took, then He did know from moment to moment how His mother was racked with anxiety; and when He said, "How was it that you were looking for Me?" He knew the answer to the question before he asked it. Take another incident of a different character. He started one morning from Bethany to reach the scene of His day's conflict with the Pharisees. On the way to the city He grew hungry, and before His eyes, in His consciousness of need, there presented itself a fig-tree in foliage. It was not the season for figs, but this one tree, by being clothed with its leaves, offered promise of fruit out of season. He drew near to the tree, we are told, "if haply He might find something on it; and when He came near He found nothing except leaves." You know the sequel, the cursing of the fig-trees; how He wrote up in great letters upon it and acted parable of the doom of false professions. But I ask you to concentrate your attention on what we are told of His coming near it, "if haply He might find anything upon it," and then of His finding nothing but leaves. Now, here again is an action on His part to be explained in two different ways according to the assumption with which we start about His Omniscience as Man. How, I ask, shall we interpret what He did? Did He really draw an inference, as we draw them? Did He genuinely reason thus with Himself that where there were leaves upon the tree, there fruit might be found to stay His hunger. Did he draw near as we might draw near, to verify, by the evidence of His senses, the inference drawn from appearances? Did He find—and here is the whole point—that an inference genuinely drawn was not borne out by the facts? This is how I interpret the incident. Because I believe that as Man He could pass from not knowing to knowing exactly as we may do. Deny this and here is the interpretation to be put on His action at that moment:—He must have been Omniscient as Man, because He is Omniscient as God; He must have known that there were no figs upon that tree, whatever appearances might indicate; and, therefore, the semblance of expectation did not indicate an underlying reality; the expectation was no expectation, and the disappointment was no disappointment; I had rather treat it all as fictitious than acknowledge that He was not Omniscient in the Humanity assumed our sakes. Now I say, let who will argue thus; I prefer the plain truthfulness of the incident to any elaborate *a priori* conclusion. I believe that our Lord, in the flesh, passed genuinely, as any one of us might, from inference and conclusion at a distance to sight and verification on the spot, that He passed from not knowing to knowing. In a word, I believe of Him in His Humanity, that He possessed the Infallibility which knows motives, which knows limitations of knowledge; that He did not communicate to that Humanity the Omniscience which belongs to His Godhead, any more than He communicated to the same Humanity the Ubiquity which belongs to His Godhead. I have adduced these two last instances to show what the Gospels would lose were we to think of the Humanity of Christ as endued with the Omniscience of His Divinity; not as arguing that, taken by themselves, they would establish the point which I am making. The real proof, for so I venture so call it, is to be found in in our Lord's declaration that He did not know the day and hour of His final coming. I have given you specimens of the arguments which must be used if that statement of His is to be set aside, and of the consequences, quite monstrous, as I think, to which we shall be logically led on if we give ear to arguments of such a kind. If I may assume, then, that the words of our Lord meant exactly what appears upon the face of them; what they would mean—I say it with all reverence—had we heard them from any one else who spoke to us, intending us to understand him, then I would ask whether they do not carry with them one obvious, necessary consequence? Am I speaking strictly logically or not when I say that not to be informed upon on a single point is to be necessarily other than Omniscient? If not, then to me the word, Omniscience, must cease to have a meaning at all. It either means what I have said that it means, an all-embracing intuition of all things, or else it means nothing all. To be Omniscient on every point but one means, in plain words, not to be Omniscient. Now it is either a point of faith or it is not, to believe that the Humanity of our Lord was made sharer in the Omniscience of His Godhead. If it indeed be essential to the faith that we should simply believe that it did so; if we cannot be Catholic Christians without simply accepting it as a dogma, then I bow I have no more to say; we must simply accept the doctrine with all its consequences, those consequences, which I have tried to put before you. But if not if it be not of faith to believe that He had that very knowledge which it seems that He so certainly disclaimed, then I think that the other consequence must follow—that not to be informed on a single point means not to be Omniscient at all in the Humanity assumed for our salvation. I conceive that it is altogether beside the mark to say that the Humanity of our Lord was Omniscient on every other point, but that in regard to this one future fact It submitted Itself to Human limitations. For it is either a point of faith or it is not to believe in the Omniscience of His Humanity. We must either sacrifice everything, the vividness of the Portrait in the Gospels, the meaning of our Lord's own words—whatever else may have to be sacrificed—and go straight to the *a priori* conclusion that He Who was Omniscient in His Godhead must also have been Omniscient in His Humanity, or else we must accept the alternative that not to be informed upon one point means not to be Omniscient at all. It makes no difference to the question of principle whether we say that he was uninformed on a single point, or say that while believing Him to be Infallible, we admit that He was not Omniscient, that is to say, in His Human understanding. But then mark what follows from this. We have been told that to raise a question about the authorship of the books of the Old Testament is to break with our Lord as Infallible. But I reply that when the writers say *Infallible* what they really mean is *Omniscient*. To take the case most directly to the point, it has been urged that in confuting the Pharisees our Lord made use of an argument which was based on the authorship of a certain Psalm, which Psalm is denied by some critics to be the work of David at all. And then we are confronted with this dilemma, either, first, the authorship of that Psalm is to be taken as settled once for all by an Authority, Whose assumptions, like His statements, are to be taken as literal truth, or else, second, you must consider that he used an argument, to put His opponents in a difficulty knowing well that the difficulty which he propounded was due to their assumption about the facts, and not to the facts themselves; in a word, you must doubt of His honesty; or, again, third, you must assume that He used an argument, which was cogent if the premises be granted, namely, that the Psalm was written by David, but which loses all cogency and relevancy if once that premise be denied; in other words, you must say that He gained a victory which was really no victory at all, but which only appeared to be one because neither the Speaker nor his opponents were acquainted with the actual facts. It is held, then, that if the authorship of the Psalm be not taken as conclusively settled by this single utterance of our Lord, that if we claim to discuss it as an open question, we part company with belief in the Christ, as being, first, unimpeachably honest, or, second, infallibly illuminated. But surely in an argument such as this what is really attributed to our Lord is Omniscience not Infallibility. Surely the argument falls to the ground unless we mean that the authorship of that Psalm must have been necessarily and certainly known to him in virtue of the universal intuition which belongs, as I have tried to demonstrate, to Omniscience, not to Infallibility. Take the word, Infallible, in the meaning which I have given it, as meaning, possessed of intuitive knowledge for every purpose for which it was required, and on every subject to which he might apply it, and I think the dilemma disappears. For in that case it is open to us to argue thus: had He stated authoritatively and as a fact that this Psalm was written by David, then the question were settled by that statement. But we do not find in the Gospels that He did so. The whole argument hangs, as it seems to me, upon the illogical position of his opponents. It is introduced by the question, "what think ye of Christ?" "How say the scribes that Christ is David's Son?" "How say they that Christ in the Son of David?" And then the argument goes on that granting this they ought to follow it up, to ask how the author of the Psalm, assumed to be the ancestor of the Christ, calls his own descendant his Lord. It is true that the attribution of authorship comes more as a statement on his part and less as attributed to his opponents than the descent of the Christ from the assumed author. But still the whole scope of the argument is based on the failure of his opponents to follow out their own beliefs to their consequences. And this is a very different thing from a direct assertion on His part that David was the author of the Psalm. It would still follow, did we hold Him to be Omniscient as well in His Humanity as in His Godhead that either the Psalm was written by David, or else that He used His Omniscience to entangle His opponents in a fallacy. For in that case, if the Psalm was not David's He used His knowledge of its real authorship to confute those to whom that fact was not known; or else, again, His Omniscience is disproved by His assumption that the Psalm belonged to one writer, whereas possibly it was the work of another. But is His Infallibility disproved by the fact that He thus took their own premises and challenged them to follow them up? Not, I think, if we keep before our minds the definition which I have given you of Infallibility, that it consists in a certainty of being right, in the impossibility of being wrong for any purpose and on every subject to which the mind has been actually applied. For supposing that it were actually established that this Palam was not written by David, what would follow about His use of it in this argument, if Infallibility, not Omniscience, be attributed to Him? Simply this, that He said to His opponents, how is that you believe of the Christ that He is the Son of the author of that Psalm, and yet do not go on to infer that the Christ must be more than mere man, being spoken of as Lord by His Own ancestor? That is to say, His perfect honesty would be maintained; we need not infer for one moment that He was using His intuitive knowledge to entangle His opponents in a fallacy. And if it be argued in reply, you are saving your belief in His Honesty at the expense of your belief in His Infallibility, we can say no, not at the expense of the Infallibility which we with all Christians attribute to Him, but at the expense of that other attribute of Omniscience, which we do not find that the Evangelists ascribe to him; nay, which we maintain that they deny to Him. We believe that He grew in Human Wisdom; we believe that He was uninformed upon a single point, the day of the judgment to come; and so we find no difficulty whatever in believing that as he acquired knowledge, so He left some knowledge unacquired, that as He was uninformed upon one point, so He may have been uninformed upon many others. I do not say that the authorship of that Psalm was a point upon which He was uninformed. But I do say that if such were the case He were none the less the Infallible Christ upon Whom all Christians believe. He is none the less the Infallible Christ for being set forth in the Gospels as acquiring knowledge. Nor were He a whit the less Infallible for being shown, if so be He, were shown, to have left some knowledge unacquired; and this is all which would necessarily follow from His use of the argument in question. For, once again, He did not commit Himself to an assertion on the authorship of the Psalm; He asked how His opponents could be logical while they held that the Christ was mere Man, and at the same time they held that His own ancestor had written of Him as his Lord. He took the current belief about the Psalm, and used it to prove to His opponents that on the assumption of its authorship they ought to have treated Him differently. He could not have done so, I allow, if He knew by the intuition of Omniscience that it was not by the author in question. But He might do so if being Infallible, He had never applied his Infallability to questions of authorship and dates. And, therefore, to return to the main point, I hold that the dilemma propounded to us is vitiated by a confusion in its terms. I hold that where we are told to take our choice between treating the authorship as settled and treating Him as not being Infallible, the choice which is really before us is radically and essentially different—that the alternative reduces itself to this: You must either hold that the authorship is settled, or else you must elect once for all to say that the Omniscience of the Godhead was never imparted to the Humanity. In this form I accept it unhesitatingly; I say that not only do I not hold it necessary to believe Him Omniscient as Man, but that before I could believe Him thus Omniscient I must take His Own words about Himself in a sense which I regard as non-natural.

(*To be continued.*)

LADY HARRIS'S TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Lady Harris on Wednesday afternoon gave a treat to the children of the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, the Indo-British Institution, the Pensioners' widows and their children, and to the families of the members of the Governor's Band, at Government House, Parel. In the early part of the day Lady Harris, accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Helen Smith, Miss Wodehouse, Captains Cox and Gabb, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain Gordon, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard, drove to Government House, Parel, and supervised the arrangements for the treat. Some of the lady friends of her Excellency, as well as Captains Fowle and Cox, also gave a helping hand. Two large tables, placed in the dining-room on the ground floor of Government House, were loaded with refreshments, while the Governor's Band, stationed in the garden on the west side of the building, played selections of music during the evening. At 3-30 p.m. the children of the Indo-British Institution, consisting of 54 boys and 43 girls, in charge of the head-master and head-mistress, were the first to arrive at Government House, and three-quarters of an hour later the children of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, consisting of 30 boys and 32 girls, in charge of Mr. Anderson and the head-mistress, followed them. There were also present 41 pensioner's widows and 25 children, as well as the wives and children of the members of the Governor's Band. At half-past four the party sat down for refreshments, and were attended to by Lady Harris and her friends, H. E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., arriving about 5 o'clock. After partaking of the refreshments, the visitors adjourned to the compound on the south-west, where the Governors Body Guard performed a musical ride and went through the Maypole dance in different costumes. Amongst the sports provided for the children were a flat race, wheel-barrow race, three-legged race for boys, girls' hopping race, four flat races, boys' all-fours race, and a tug-of-war. At 6-30 p.m. the children formed themselves into a procession and marched to the drawing-room on the upper floor of the building, where Lady Harris distributed presents to the children from a wooden boat, which was placed in the centre of the hall. This boat was brought out to Bombay from England by Lady Harris in November last, and was rigged up with sails covered up with toys and bags of sweet and crackers. After the distribution of the toys and sweets, the party dispersed after thanking her Ladyship and her friends for their kind entertainment. Amongst those present were Mrs. and Miss Birdwood, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Budgen, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Dr. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Maconachie, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Jopp. Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Myine, Mrs. Lewis, Colonel and Miss Forjett, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Empson, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. De Coetlogon, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mrs. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Yeld, Mr. L. Robertson, barrister, Secretary to the Scottish Orphanage, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn, and Ressaldar-Major Sayedoola Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to Lord Harris. Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Holdway were in attendance at Government House and maintained excellent order on the grounds.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st March, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·934
Temperature of the Air	74·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	53·3
Relative humidity of Air	·0741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	79·8
Minimum do. do.	66·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, N.E, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	120

*From midnight to midnight.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen, as is well known, has no great fancy for the electric light, and although the electric installation in Windsor Castle is to remain, it is not likely to be extended, for the present at least, to any of the rooms usually in the occupation of Her Majesty. At present there are glow lamps along one section of the corridor, and also in the billiard room, and apartment to which the Queen never resorts. When Her Majesty passes from the oak dining room to her private staircase she has within almost simultaneous view examples of the four systems of artificial light in common use. The outside lamps which illumine the darkness of the quadrangle are supplied with gas by the Windsor Corporation. The corridor is lit up with electric lamps, intermingled with old-fashioned lamps, both pedestal, table, and bracket, containing oil. In her own rooms candles as well as oil are employed, the chamber formerly occupied by the late Prince Consort being, in fact, never suffered to remain in darkness.

People at Osborne are telling Mr. Arthur Ponsonby that he has mistaken his vocation. His impersonation of Tony Lumbkin at Osborne recently was so excellent that he surprised his best admirers. Generally, it must be confessed, the acting at Osborne is not of a high order. Princess Beatrice has good ideas and intentions, but Princess Louise is a better actress. The Queen has ordered the portable stage used with such effect in the Indian room at Osborne to be conveyed to Windsor when the Court moves. Her Majesty's interest in amateur theatricals is increasing considerably.

In spite of his great years Mr. Gladstone has impressed everybody who has come into contact with him since his return from Biarritz with his vigour and vitality alike of mind and of body. So long as he is actually in harness, the Prime Minister appears the same man as he was 20 years ago; and when he is out of it, the only difference observable is that he is not quite so gluttonous of extraneous work as once he was. The common idea that the Session is likely to be specially injurious to the aged Prime Minister is, according to the "Westminster Gazette," a mistake. What keeps him well is work and excitement; it is when he is out of the movement and in seclusion that he is most apt to run down. The fact is, if we may use the metaphor, that Mr. Gladstone is an intellectual drunkard. To keep in full health and vigour he requires the stimulus of political and intellectual excitement.

In taking stock of Mr. Gladstone's strength, it should be remembered that he enjoys some exceptional advantages. In addition to a full complement of very able private secretaries, he has, in Sir Algernon West, an old and trusted friend as "a volunteer head of his staff. Sir Algernon's knowledge both of men and public affairs is extensive and peculiar. Some 20 years ago he was Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, and in his time he has served under a very large number of ministers. During his 40 years of public service he has obtained a thorough grasp of the administration of the country; and now, before retiring to his roses, he has placed his knowledge and experience entirely at Mr. Gladstone's free disposal.

Mrs. Oliphant's emigration to San Remo, says the "Westminster Gazette," will add one more to the literary centres of the Riviera. Among these at once the oldest and the most popular is that of Dr. George Macdonald, at Bordighera. As that beautiful spot Mr. Macdonald holds what has well been called a kind of "Court." And a very charming court it is. It is like an extension centre and a parish in one. Dr. Macdonald becomes at once the teacher and the spiritual adviser of English residents and travellers, and his Browning readings are one of the most popular features of the place. His house is so crowded with young people whom he has adopted or befriended that it bears the appearance of an ideal commune in which the early Christian principle is carried out to the letter. He is indeed one of those "godly men" whom Plato tells us to seek out in our travels.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the "World" tells us, takes very kindly to the role of a country gentleman. He will own candidly, however, that it is the fine air and delightful scenery which for him give life in the country its principal charm. He neither shoots nor hunts, nor races nor even golfs. He is a cockney to the backbone, having been born at Battersea, in a house still in his possession, and is, therefore, presumably, a constituent of Mr. John Burns. In spite of being a native of that "riverside village," he considers himself more thoroughly a Westminster man than one of Surrey. At Westminster the whole of his boyhood and young manhood were passed at the residences of his father Sir George Shaw-Lefevre, the well-remembered Clerk of Parliaments, who lived in succession in Old Palace-yd, New-st, and finally in the house of singularly unattractive aspect on the park side of Spring Gardens, with which he became identified for so many years before his death in 1878.

An interesting interview with Mr. Jarratt, who has been the chief doorkeeper of the House of Commons for nearly a quarter of a century, is given in the "Westminster Gazette." Mr. Jarratt's work is difficult and delicate. On him devolves the task of erecting the large staff of lobby messengers—those sinstaking and urbane personages who, clad in vening dress and decorated with overpowering glit chains of office, are believed by rural and foreign visitors to be Privy Councillors at the very least. These gentlemen the chief doorkeeper will despatch to the uttermost parts of the Parliamentary world, yea, even to the lower smoking-room and the terrace in search of a member whose presence is required by a constituent in the outer lobby. Private messages from one member to another are usually delivered through the agency of Mr. Jarratt, or his assistant and colleague, the genial Mr. Jennings. If you are a privileged person, and can penetrate as far as the entrance to the Chamber, you shall see the interior of the leathern hoods referred to above, bristling with letters and telegrams. These missives will the doorkeeper, with unfailing accuracy of eye and memory, deliver to the gentleman to whom they are addressed, accompanied by a pleasant smile and a proffered pinch of snuff. A whole generation of politicians and journalists have taken snuff with Mr. Jarratt.

Asked how he contrived to [illegible] the faces in new Parliament on his memory, Mr. Jarratt replied "I can't explain it, but it is a fa[illegible]hat I never forget a member after once seeing him. I may forget his name or his constituency, but never his face. Perhaps it is that I always had a wonderful memory for faces. Once I get a man in my eye I hold him there. What! you've heard a story of some stranger passing me and taking his seat in the House? Don't you believe it. He never passed me, said the chief doorkeeper; and the interviewer shares his conviction.

Some interesting recollections of Lewis Carroll are to be found in the February number of the "Bookman." Twenty years ago the author of "Alice in Wonderland," who in real life, as most people know, is the Rev. Charles Dodgson—twenty years ago Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was, as at the present day, a Fellow and mathematical tutor of Christ Church College, and the daughters of the former Dean, Dr. Liddell, an attractive group of little girls, occupied a prominent place among his small friends. There is some doubt as to which of them the stories of "Alice" are actually dedicated, but tradition commonly points to Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, Alice Liddell as she then was. That the name is the same, is certainly an argument in favour of this view.

Anyone who reads the adventures of Alice in later years will appreciate the marvellous knowledge of child nature which Mr. Dodgson possesses. No doubt he started with a large share of that most indefinable gift for understanding and sympathising with the young; but though he has himself always remained a bachelor, his experience of children has been none the less extremely wide.

In Oxford alone, among his University acquaintances, there was not a house which owned children, and particularly little girls, which he did not frequent, and where a warm welcome was not always ready for him. His appearance, generally at odd hours and flavoured with that, to children, delightful element of the unexpected, was a signal for lesson-books to be discarded and for a general rush to the drawing-room with a happy disregard of unbrushed hair or soiled pinafores. The children knew perfectly well that this visitor came to see them, and that they were not only to be seen, but heard. The parents also acquiesced in the arrangement. Mr. Dodgson, was also admitted to be unlike other people, and his popularity with the children ensured him perfect liberty to pursue the unconventionality of his ways. He had seldom been in the house three minutes before, with pencil and paper, he had embarked the elder of his young friends upon some elaborate puzzle or conundrum, while jokes of all sorts and weired fairy tales were reserved for the little ones who clustered round him.

One of the greatest treats that the children could have was to go to tea with Mr. Dodgson in his quaint rooms in the Tom Quad at Christ Church, where games and entertainments without number were always ready for them, and where the hours passed only too quickly. Better still, perhaps, to be snatched from the dreary routine of a walk with nurse or governess, and borne off, regardless of remonstrance on the part of these worthies, to the mysterious gloom of a half-darkened room, to be photographed. Mr. Dodgson was very fond of taking portraits at a time when amateur photography was scarcely as finished as it is at present, and many little groups of boys and girls, faded now almost out of recognition, are still preserved as mementoes of these childish treats.

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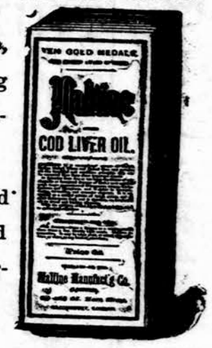

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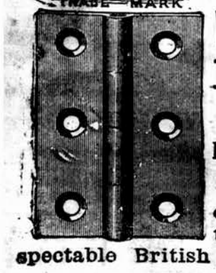

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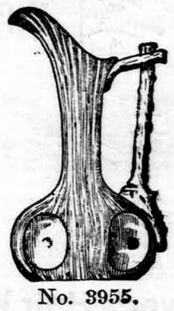

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